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Care should be taken to write on only one side of the paper used.

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Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NOTICE.—ROBERT FLOYD, Esq., is admitted a partner in our house from this date. The style will be as heretofore.
jan1 d3m MITCHELL & ARMSTRONG.

J. W. MITCHELL......VENE P. ARMSTRONG.........ROBT. FLOYD

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Provision and Commission Merchants,
222 Main street, bet. Second and Third,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

DEALERS in Pork, Bacon, Lard, Flour, &c. Agents for the sale of Alcohol, Cologne Spirits, Bourbon and Raw Whiskies, &c., &c. jan1 d3m

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.
GENERAL
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
No. 428 Main Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.,

AGENTS for different brands of Plug Tobacco, Flour Raw and Bourbon Whisky; also for Champagne and Sparkling Catawba Wines. ap18 dtf

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J. M. DAVIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants
And Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
627 Main St., between Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
oc27 dtf

GEO. W. WICKS,
(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)
TOBACCO AGENT
AND
General Commission Merchant,
No. 315 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Agent for the sale of Maysville, Ky., COTTON YARNS, TWINE, &c. jy29 dtf

ABNER COOPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
Butter, Cheese and Western Produce,
No. 314, Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

CASH paid for Feathers, Lard, White Beans, Dried Fruits, Ginseng and Beeswax.
Orders for any goods in the city promptly filled. m10 tf

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MUNROE & HATCH,
(Successors to D. Goodwillie & Co.)
Wholesale
BOX MANUFACTORY,
High Street Planing Mill, near Twelfth St.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Sawing, Re-Splitting, Planing, &c., Done Promptly.
Orders solicited. Post-Office Box 527 oc12 dtf

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Recruiting for State Service.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED BY THE Governor of Kentucky to recruit one Regiment of Mounted Infantry, to be mustered into the service of the State for the period of one year. Address
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Colonel 15th Ky. Vols.,
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CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Bought at the Best Rates, by
C. L. RADWAY,
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J. Q. A. Odor's, Sixth st., near Main.
nov24 d3m

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

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Real Estate & Collecting
AGENCY.
M'COY & FERRIER,
OFFICE—Gresham's building, 2d Floor,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

REAL ESTATE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION BOUGHT and sold, and collections promptly attended to.
REFERENCES.—R. S. Heiskel, Jeffersonville, Indiana; Hon David McDonald, Indianapolis, Indiana; T. W. Gibson, Esq., Louisville, Ky. ja4 3m

FANCY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
Music Boxes, all sizes;
Jewelry, of latest styles;
Ladies' & Gent's Watches;
Silver and Plated Ware;
AT
J. J. HIRSCHBUHL'S
JEWELRY STORE,
d20 tf No. 233 Main st., one door above Third.

HARDWARE.

Hardware and Cutlery.

SKATES, SHOVELS AND TONGS, COAL HODS, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Irons, Waiters, Coffee and Spice Mills, Nut Cracks, Foot Scrapers, Nails, Tacks, Brads, Locks, Latches, Bolts, Hinges, Hooks, Traps, Hoes, Rakes, Mattocks Spades, Wheelbarrows, Ear Muffs and Tools and Builders' Hardware of every description, Wholesale and Retail by
A. McBRIDE,
d24 3m 221 Third street.

G. BAURMANN.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
CUTLERY AND GERMAN GOODS,
ALSO
GUNS AND PISTOLS.
No. 633 Main Street between Sixth and Seventh
8tf LOUISVILLE, KY.

DRY GOODS.

The Election of Abraham Lincoln.

IN order to prove my faith by my deeds, and being fully convinced now, that the American people will have to subject itself for another four years to the rule of the "tyrant and usurper," and that in that emergency, gold and genral merchandise will experience considerable downward tendency, I have concluded to reduce the prices of my well assorted stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas,
Rich Dress Goods, Bonnets, Hats, Shawls,
Silks, Domestics,

And everything else usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House to such figures as will justify everybody from the highest to the lowest to pitch in.

If you want Bargains call at No. 429, south side Market between Fourth and Fifth streets, and see whether I mean what I say.
se14 dtf S. GRIFF.

JAMES M STEVENS,
No. 628, MAIN STREET,
Nearly opposite Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Wholesale Dealer in

Hosiery,	Zephyr Knit Shawls,
Gloves,	Breakfast Capes,
Shirts	Sontags,
Drawers,	Nubias,
Suspenders,	Hoods,
Handkerchiefs,	Comforts,
Neck-Ties,	Belt Buckles,
Scarfs,	Belt Ribbons,
Towels,	Velvet Ribbons,
Combs,	Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Braids,
Brushes,	
Buttons,	Soaps,
Threads,	Pomades,
Pocket-Books,	Perfumery,
Pocket-Mirrors,	Travelling Bags,
Paper,	Pencils,
Envelopes,	Pens, &c.;

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

We are constantly receiving New Goods adapted to the wants of the trade, which will be sold low for cash.
COUNTRY and CITY MERCHANTS and SUTLERS are solicited to examine our stock.
oct17

COFFEE—
100 bags choice Rio Coffee;
In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SON.
ja14 tf

HOSPITAL DIRECTORY.

Medical Department of the West.

HEAD-QUARTERS (established by order of the Secretary of War), LOUISVILLE, KY.

This Department embraces all States, North and South, which lie west of the Allegheny Mountains, including the following Military Departments:

Department of the Northwest; Northern Department; Departments of Missouri, Kansas, and those composing the Military Division of the Mississippi.

Colonel R. C. Wood, Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, in charge. Chief of Staff—Surgeon Joseph B. Brown, U. S. A. Assistants—Assistant Surgeon C. C Gray, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon F. L. Town, U. S. A. Offices—708 Jefferson street, between Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, Ky.

Medical Inspectors, U. S. A.—Lieutenant Colonels R. H. Coolidge, Louis Humphreys, and N. S. Townshend. Station—(when not on inspecting duty), Louisville.

Medical Purveyor, U. S. A.—Surgeon D. L. Magruder, U. S. A. Office—north side Main street, between First and Second.

R. H. Gilbert, Surgeon United States Volunteers, Superintendent and Medical Director of United States Army General Hospitals of Louisville, Ky., and Jeffersonville, Ind. Office on Walnut street, between Fourth and Fifth.

General Hospitals in Louisville, Ky.

Officers' U. S. A. General Hospital.
Corner of Brook and Broadway. In charge of Wm. Clendenin, United States Volunteers.

Brown U. S. A. General Hospital.
Third street, three miles from the city. In charge of Assistant Surgeon B. E. Fryer, United States Army.

Crittenden U. S. A. General Hospital.
Corner Fifteenth and Broadway. In charge of Surgeon R. R. Taylor, United States Volunteers.

Clay U. S. A. General Hospital.
Sixth street, between Walnut and Chestnut. In charge of Surgeon Francis Greene, United States Volunteers.

Eruptive U. S. A. General Hospital.
(Branch 2, small-pox: Branch 4, measles). On the Newburg road, three miles from the city. In charge of Surgeon A. C. Swartzwelder, United States Volunteers.

Foundery U. S. A. General Hospital.
Corner of Fifteenth and Main streets. In charge of Surgeon E. E. Phelps, United States Volunteers.

Sedgewick U. S. A. General Hospital.
Corner of Fifteenth and Broadway. In charge of Surgeon J. H. Grove, United States Volunteers.

Strader U. S. A. General Hospital.
Foot of Fourth street. In charge of Surgeon Benj. Meciner, United States Volunteers.

Transfer U. S. A. General Hospital.
Broadway, near the Nashville Depot. In charge of Surgeon J. R. McClurg, United States Volunteers.

General Hospitals in Jeffersonville, Ind.

Jefferson U. S. A. General Hospital.
One mile east of the city. In charge of Surgeon M. Goldsmith, United States Volunteers.

Joe Holt U. S. A. General Hospital.
One mile west of the city. In charge of Surgeon H. P. Stearns, United States Volunteers.

No. 16 U. S. A. General Hospital.
Near Railroad Depot. In charge of Assistant Surgeon A. B. Prescott, United States Volunteers.

General Hospitals, New Albany, Indiana.
Medical Director of Northern Department in charge of the General Hospitals at New Albany:
Charles S. Tripler, Surgeon, U. S. V. Office, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Surgeon Thos. W. Fry, U. S. V., Superintendent of Hospitals. Office, DePaw House.
Hospital No. 4, upper corner Ninth and Main; S. J. Alexander, A A Surgeon U S A in charge.
No 5 (Colored), Northwest corner Main and Lafayette, W. A. Clapp, A A Surgeon U S A in charge.
No 6, Elm Street, between upper Sixth and Seventh; E. S Crosier, A A Surgeon U S A in charge.
No 8, Main street, between Pearl and State; A. S. Green, A Surgeon U S A in charge.
Floating Hospital "Ohio" (Colored), lying at the foot of lower Fourth street; J A Octerlong, A A Surgeon U S A in charge.

HOSPITAL CHAPLAINS.
No. 4 and "Ohio," Rev. W. V. Daniels; services on Sunday at 9 A M.
Nos. 5 and 8, Rev. S. S. Potter.
No. 6, Rev. R. J. Purdy; services Tuesday at 6 P M, and Sunday at 11 A M.

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The following list has been hastily prepared, and will be added to daily:

Alison's History of Europe, 8 vols, sheep.
Stephens' Travels in Central America, 2 vols.
Stephens' Travels in Yucatan, 2 vols.
Burton's City of the Saints, Rocky Mountains and California.
Davis' Carthage and Her Remains.
Du Chaillu's Equatoral Africa.
Andersson's Okavango River—Adventures in South-western Africa.
Dr. Gardiner Spring's Pulpit Ministrations and Sabbath Readings.
Savage Africa, by Winwood Reade.
Squiers' Nicaragua.
Lamont's Sea Horses and Sporting Adventures in the Northern Seas.
Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving.
Miss Beecher's Domestic Economy.
Sewell's Free Labor in the West Indies.
Beecher's Religious Training of Children.
Gen. Quitman's Life and Correspondence, 2 vols.
Head's Daily Religious Exercises.
Prime's Life of Dr. Murray (Kirwan.)
A Roving Printer's Adventures in the South Pacific.
Trollope's North America.
Kay's Social Condition of the English.
Atkinson's Regions of the Amoor.
Burton's Central Africa.
Hilliard's Speeches.
Ticknor's Spanish Literature.
McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce.
Prescott's Miscellanies.
Webster's Dictionary.
Atkinson's Western Siberia.
Goodrich's British Eloquence.
Woodfall's Junius.
President Lincoln's Administration.
Minifee's Mechanical Drawing.
Atkinson's Ireland.
Herzog's Theological Encyclopedia.
Taylor's Manual of History.
Positive Facts without a Shadow of Doubt.
Wilson's Conquest of Mexico.
Shirley Brook's Silver Cord.
Mrs. Oliphant's Chronicles of Carlingford.
Trollope's Small House at Allington.
Captain Brand, the Pirate of the "Centipede," by Capt. Wise.
Martin Pole, by author of Abel Drake's Wife.
House on the Moor, by Oliphant.
Lucy Crofton, by Oliphant.
Wheat and Tares.
The Cross of Honor.
James' Novels.
Trolloppe's Lindis Farm Chase.
Opies' Works—library binding. tf

UNDER THE BAN.—Harper & Brother, of New York, have published a translation of a work which has created in France the greatest theological "sensation" since the publication of Renan's "Life of Jesus," and which has also been widely read and discussed in England and Germany. It is entitled "Under the Ban (Le Maudit), a Tale of the Nineteenth Century. Translated from the French of M D'Abbe" * *

Under the form of a novel the work 'assails with conspicuous ability, and from a Catholic point of view, the Jesuits. The spirit of the book may be gathered from a sentence or two from the chapter on "The Two Popes." "In the Empire of the Roman Church, which comprises, it is said, 200,000,000 subjects, there are two kings. The one is visible to all, and is called the Pope. He is enthroned at the Vatican, with cardinals, chamberlains, prelates and guards, arranged like stage-dancers in a drama of the fifteenth century. The other is the real ruler. He is established at the Gesu, and is called the General of the Jesuits. He is the head of an association the most united, the most energetic, and the most powerful in the world. * * He is the Richelieu of Catholicism; the other is its Louis XIII."

The work is written with a masterly command of all the resources of narrative, description and controversy, and cannot fail to make a deep and wide impression in the United States. The writer discriminates between the Catholic Church and what he considers its corruptions. To the first he assumes to belong, and in its true interest he insists that his work is written. For sale by Civill & Calvert.

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BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT.—The January number of this valuable and popular medical periodical has been received by Civill & Calvert. Price $1 50. tf

DAILY UNION PRESS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

THE LEGISLATURE.

On Saturday, the 4th inst., in the Senate, an act to amend the common school law of the State was taken from the orders of the day and passed.

At this stage of the proceedings, Lieut. Gov. Jacob appeared, took his seat, and at once proceeded to deliver himself of a speech concerning his recent sufferings, &c., after his well-known style, which appears in another column of this paper.

After the delivery of this speech, Mr. Cleveland offered a resolution that the Senate of Kentucky welcome Lieut. Gov. Jacob back to his seat as presiding officer of this body and to his native State, from which he was unjustly expelled by military power, and that one thousand copies of the address delivered by him on taking his seat be published for the use of the members.

After a great deal of discussion, the previous question was moved and carried.

Mr. Fisk moved to divide the question, making that part of the resolution down to the words "native State" one proposition, all after that another. Out of order.

Mr. Botts moved to have the address spread upon the journals of the Senate. Adopted.

The vote was then taken on the resolution, as amended by Mr. Botts' motion, and the vote was; yeas 21, nays 9.

The House bill to incorporate the Hudson Petroleum Mining and Manufacturing Company was then taken up and passed.

After which the Senate adjourned.

In the House Mr. Curtis offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, many insane persons are running at large, although ordered by proper authorities to be confined in the Lunatic Asylums; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means inquire why said insane persons are not received into the asylums, and whether or not any additional legislation for the correction of the evil is needed.

Mr. Wood offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be requested to inform this House if the several banks of issue incorporated by the State Legislature have filed in his office the statement of their condition on the first day of January, 1865, and if so, to report that statement to this House. If any bank has failed to make such statement, what one, when was the last statement filed by said bank, and a copy of said statement.

Same—Offered the following, which was adopted.

Resolved by the General Assembly, &c., That the Attorney General of the State be and he is hereby required to take the necessary steps to recover the several amounts due the State of Kentucky as shown by the report of T. T. Alexander and George T. Wood, committee to examine the accounts of Grant Green, late Auditor.

At 11 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Agricultural College Bill.

Mr. James D. Hardin, of Harrodsburg, argued at length before the Committee against removing the Kentucky University from Harrodsburg.

John M. Harlan followed in the affirmative.

At 2 o'clock the Committee rose and will sit again on Monday evening.

The Democrat in 1862 for "Arbitrary Arrests," "Coercion" and "subjugation."

[For the Union Press.]

In 1862, the Democrat often vindicated the President in this wise:

The President has taken the responsibility of refusing to obey the habeas corpus writ; that is all. He has illustrious examples to support him. *Washington and Jefferson did, under the same circumstances, just what Lincoln has done. The President has a right to arrest men without a warrant, by the military authority, and hold them as prisoners of war, in spite of judicial tribunals.* When his forces are in the field for a lawful constitutional purpose, he has all belligerent rights to accomplish that end. The President, in refusing to produce a person held under arrest in present circumstances, does not suspend the writ at all. It is a sufficient reply to the writ that the person is held by the President, and that the President is only exercising the rights which the law, in pursuance of the Constitution, gives him. The prisoner is lawfully held, and notoriously so, and the court can't go beyond the proclamation of the President.

These are extraordinary and dangerous powers; *let those be held responsible who called them into existence. We submit to them to put down what we hold the greatest crime against the present and future generations.* If those powers are abused, we can call the authors of the wrong to account hereafter. Meantime, *objections come from those who don't deny the deeds charged, but justify them, and want to make out a lack of power to punish or restrain the guilty, because they want the guilty to escape. The forbearance of the Government has become a serious obstacle to our success. We should conquer treason and punish traitors.* There can be no neutrals in a war like this. Every American is on one side or the other. *He has no business to enjoy the protection of the Government, when in league with its enemies to destroy it. Pass him to those he is aiding and abetting, directly or indirectly,* there to remain under penalty of being shot if he return without permission. It were better that the last man engaged in the rebellion should perish, than that this country should be destroyed. We want some decisive action.

Court of Appeals.

FRANKFORT, February 6, 1865.—*Causes Decided.*—Berry vs Norris & Co., Daviess, affirmed; Daniel vs McLaughlin, Kenton, affirmed; Flanagan vs Tuttle, Clarke, affirmed; Uhl et al vs Baker et al, Campbell, reversed; Phillips vs Phillips et al, Louisville C. C., reversed.

Orders.—Scott & Wurts vs Bryan & Grubb, Greenup, affidavit filed, and warning order awarded; Graves vs Jones, Nicholas, copy of judgment and sups. bond filed and motion to dismiss appeal; Abell et al vs Duparg et al, Adair; Mitchell vs Shrader, Daviess, set for hearing on the 17th of February, 1865. Hunter et al vs Richardson et al, Fayette, response to petition for rehearing filed, Cantrell et al vs Pettit et al, Caldwell, continued; Overly vs Perryman, Caldwell, continued; Gardner et ux vs Craddock et al, Hart, continued; Ingram et al vs Plummer, Rowan, continued; Hancock vs Wilhoit, Owen, argued by T. N. Lindsey, Esq., for appellee, and argument concluded by G. W. Craddock, Esq., for appellant. Van Dyke's exr. vs Delph, Louisville C. C., argued by O. T. Stirman, Esq., for appellee, and laid over for further hearing.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS.—This excellent National Loan appears to maintain its original hold on the public confidence. No less than $3,000,000 of it was taken in the city of Philadelphia in one day last week. Under the new arrangement made by the Secretary of the Treasury with Jay Cooke, we observe that subscriptions are to be received in this city by M. Gallagher, United States Depository of public moneys. Our friends who are in want of the popular 7-30, can therefore obtain them by application to the Custom House.

MY BROTHER'S WIFE.—This is the title of a very readable novel, by the popular author of "Barbara's History" and "Ladder of Life." Civill & Calvert have it. Price 50 cents. tf

Speech of Lieut. Governor Jacob

On Taking his Seat in the Senate.

SENATORS:—It is but appropriate that one who was elected by nearly sixty thousand majority to the second position in the State, and who by military power was kidnapped and sent through the lines amongst a people that he had fought against, to say a few words upon entering again upon his duties.

What position had I occupied amongst you? Undoubtedly that of a Union man. In what way had I exhibited the sincerity of my opinions? By contending in the Legislature, and over almost every hill and vale in the State, that the Union and the Constitution must and shall be preserved at all hazards; by raising troops; by fighting on many a hard-fought battle-field; by the shedding of my own blood, which consecrated my devotion to my country. What more proof do you need? Wherein have I erred? What crime have I committed? What State or national law have I violated? What charges have been made against me? None. Have I been confronted? No. Why not? Because they knew that I was innocent, and that not a shadow of a charge could be sustained. What was the character of my speeches? That the policy of the Administration was calculated to consolidate the rebellion and divide the loyal men of the country. What policy did I wish? That policy which, I sincerely believed, would consolidate the loyal men of the country and divide those in rebellion. I wished the whole power of the armies concentrated to overthrow those in arms, with an appeal to the patriotism of the people of the South not to tear down the work of our fathers. The difference between the policy I supported and that of those who differed with me was this, they wanted to use only physical force, while I wanted not only physical force, but diplomacy and all other legitimate means that we could bring to bear. The masses of those who rebelled against the Government did it upon the belief that their rights were in danger. How could you dissipate that error? By proving that they were correct? or by disabusing their minds? The Southern people believed that their slave property was in danger by the election of a sectional President. How has the Administration disabused their minds? By emancipating all the slaves of those in rebellion, and not only that, but recklessly and in violation of the most solemn pledges, seizing with violent hands all the slaves in loyal States belonging to loyal men. It is as if you should prove to a man that you do not intend to rob him by stealing all that he owns. But you are not an unconditional Union man because you let slave property stand in your way.

This is not true. I will give every vestige of my property, and shed the last drop of my blood, to preserve my country. It is not unconditional Unionism to submit to unconditional wrongs. It is not unconditional Unionism tamely to brook the administration's arbitrary interference with the rights of property, the rights of personal liberty, the rights of free speech, and the rights of free suffrage. But it is unconditional servility which submits to every wrong, and the people who will submit to such violations of the constitution and of all their great and sacred rights, without protesting against the wrong, and attempting by all lawful means to correct it, are fit only to be slaves. The Union is in danger; how are we to prevent its destruction? By striking down those who are defending it, the Union is in danger; are we to preserve it by imprisoning those who have shed their blood in its defence? by seizing the innocent citizen? by the seizure of property without law? by the violent and reckless use of power in defiance of law and the Constitution? Are we to preserve it by permitting an absolutism to be erected upon the ruins of the Constitution and of American rights and liberties? Are we to preserve it by sweeping away the freedom of thirty millions of people, and concentrating power in the hands of a few? No; so help us Almighty God, we will preserve not only this Union, but the life and the soul of it—the Constitution with all the great and inherent rights of American citizens treasured in it. There are three parties—Conservative, Radical and Disunion. Conservatism would preserve not only the Union, but the Constitution. Radicalism pretends to fight for the Union, but lays violent hands upon the written laws of the country, and the personal rights of the citizen, in respect to life, liberty, and property. Disunionism strikes at the National life. It strikes at the life, Radicalism at not only the life, but the soul. Conservatism is unalterably and eternally opposed to both. The success of conservative principles will be life to the nation, because it will be the success of the Union and the Constitution. The success of either of the other two will be eternal, relentless anarchy and despotism, which will brood over the destinies of this country, crushing the rights and liberties of the people as relentlessly as the car of Juggernaut its victims. Because I hold to neither one or the other, I first had to fight one on the battle-field, and the other by facing slander, persecution, and exile. The latter, after kidnapping me, charges me with being a conspirator, and by exiling me, virtually charges me with being a rebel. If I were either one or the other, or both, why did they not try me, and, if guilty, condemn me? Because they knew both charges were groundless and false. If I were guilty of either or both, those who exiled me were guilty of a great dereliction of duty in not punishing me. They knew that I was guiltless; therefore, they did not confront me; they made no direct charges; they gave me no trial. My only crime was in defending free speech, a free press, free suffrage, and in not humbly bowing the knee to a few in power. My knee was not made by the Almighty to bend except only to Him. Never, never, will it bend to man. No, Senators, if I had been a conspirator or a rebel, I would not be here. I would have resisted my arrest; my home would have been upon the battle-field; my sabre would have gleamed, and my pistol would have echoed in every conflict. I am no coward, no conspirator; what I am, I am boldly and openly, without fear, and, thank God, without reproach. I was guiltless; I demanded an unconditional release. I obtained it. I would have accepted none other. In being exiled, not only the right of the citizen was stricken down, but the dignity of my native State. Its second officer was kidnapped, and without charges and without crime. As far as lay in my power, my refusing anything but an unconditional release, I have preserved my own dignity, and, what is far more important, the dignity and honor of my State. These were my duties. What are yours? Let not history, Senators, say that the Senate of Kentucky were reluctant to defend the right, maintain the honor of the State, and stand up against the wrong

Here perhaps I should end, but I cannot forbear to touch upon the chief issues of the hour. In times like these it behooves every true citizen to stand up boldly for what he conceives to be the true interest of the country. One should blush at such time to permit a single selfish consideration to actuate his conduct. He should weigh deeply and anxiously, with his heart free from blemish before man and God, what is best, what will be best, for the honor and interests of our beloved country. When he has so made up his mind, let him look neither to the right nor to the left, but press on, right on, whether he "sink or swim," to defend what he conceives to be the best interest of the country. We have our duties subject to written law, and to the will of our constituents. We have a Constitution. It is our duty to obey that instrument until it is set aside in accordance with its own provisions. If we do otherwise, there is an end to written law, and republican institutions are a failure; we are at sea without rudder, and disaster will inevitably follow. Then we must subject ourselves to the will, interests, and rights of our constituents. We have undoubtedly the right to our individual opinions, and should maintain them, but we have no right as representatives of the people to thrust forward our individual opinions in defiance of the written law of the land, and in defiance of the rights, interests, and wishes of our constituents. But we have those opinions; what are we to do?—some will question. Submit always to the law of the land, altering that law constitutionally if you think it wrong. But our consciences will not permit us to obey either the law or the great mass of our constituents. Then your consciences ought to force you to resign, until the law and the people are changed to suit your views. With these premises, what right have we to abolish slavery in this State regardless of its constitution? Neither the present constitution nor the present desire of the people is in accordance with any such scheme, and I say it earnestly, but most respectfully, we should violate both law and the wishes of the people of the State if we should give effect to any such scheme. I care nothing for slavery—everything for law. If the majority of the people of the State choose to eradicate slavery in accordance with law, I, for one, will cordially acquiesce in that decision; but never against their will and wishes, and against law.

Some say, But the greater number of the slaves are already freed by the strong arm of the Federal Government; we emancipate only a few. But you violate the law of your State, and the wishes of the great masses of the people. If the Federal Government has destroyed slavery by the strong arm, let it complete the destruction. I, for one, will not sanction its violation of law. If the Federal Government has the right, by the strong arm, to eradicate one species of property, it has the clear, undoubted right to eradicate another species of property. Slavery, some cry, creates a continual disturbance, and ought to be eradicated. With equal force it might be said of the great national debt that we now have, and are accumulating daily, that it is a great burthen, creates want, and breeds dissatisfaction: therefore it ought to be abolished. You strike down, and undermine one species of property, and you equally strike at all other kinds.

A few words in regard to the proposed change in the Contitution of the Federal Government. I am opposed to it. Because such a change is contrary to the spirit of our system of government; because if ever made, it ought not to be made until all the States are represented in Congress; and because more than one-fourth of the States are not in their places in the Union, and consequently the change cannot be made constitutionally; but if made, must be brought about by fraud and force. It becomes also a wedge which divides us still more as a people, and makes it more difficult to settle our national troubles.

This is really the crowning objection to the danger. Let us wait, let us not create new cause of strife and make that cause irrascible, but as patriots pour oil upon the troubled waters and work with one heart to unite our divided country, that once we may become a prosperous and happy people. We have had many triumphs to the national arms, let us as a magnanimous, great nation, offer these deluded people, "bone of our bone and flesh and of our flesh," easy terms. Let us offer a general amnesty, an abrogation of the confiscation laws, and the Constitution as it is. I do not know that the offer would be accepted. It might result in an immediate peace. At all events it would strengthen the national cause.

Senators, unfortunately, the Union party of this State has been divided in twain. I will not say whose fault it is; history will decide that question. As your presiding officer, I will know no party in the chair, but will be guided in my decisions by equity and the law.

I thank you for your attention, and hope soon that our hearts may be gladdened by the joyful shout of peace, and that once more we may be a restored nation under one flag.

The Constitution not a "Compact between Sovereign States."

[For the Union Press.]

The Democrat and its "State Rights" contributors still advocate the doctrine that the Constitution is a "compact between sovereign States!" The result of their whole talk is that any State, standing upon her "reserved rights," may secede at pleasure; that any State may resist a law which she herself may choose to say exceeds the power of Congress, or an amendment of the Constitution which she herself may choose to say exceeds the power of three-fourths of the States to ratify; and that, as a "sovereign power," she may "redress her own grievances" by her own arm, at her own discretion.

Against all such secession stuff we cite the following points of Daniel Webster's speech in the Senate of United States on the 16th of February, 1833, a speech which James Madison, in his letter to Mr. Webster, of March 15, 1833, praised and endorsed as presenting precisely the view taken by himself of the nature of the government established by the Constitution.

1. The Constitution of the United States is not a league, confederacy or compact between the people of the several States in their sovereign capacity; but a government proper, founded on the adoption of the people, and creating direct relations between itself and individuals.

2. No State has power to dissolve these relations; nothing can disolve them but revolution; consequently, there can be no such thing as secession without revolution.

3. There is a supreme law, consisting of the Constitution of the United States, and acts of Congress passed in pursuance of it, and treaties; and, in cases not capable of assuming the character of a suit in law or equity, Congress must judge of, and finally interpret, this supreme law as it has occasion to pass acts of legislation; and in cases capable of assuming, and actually assuming, the character of a suit, the Supreme Court of the United States is the final interpreter.

4. An attempt by a State to abrogate, annul or nullify an act of Congress (or a ratified Constitutional amendment), or to arrest its operation within her limits, on the ground that, in her opinion, such law (or constitutional amendment) is unconstitutional, is a direct usurpation on the just powers of the General Government, and on the equal rights of other States; a plain violation of the Constitution, and a proceeding essentially revolutionary in its character and tendency. MARCO.

Great Excitement at a Female Seminary.

The Springfield (Mass.) Rebublican says: There was a startling development at Mount Holyoke seminary, not long since. One of the young ladies had just returned from a visit to the outside world, and soon after a vigilant teacher looked into her room and discovered a gentleman's hat there. Another teacher satisfied herself of the existance of the alarming object, and the pupil was forthwith summond to the hall of judgment. It was a most delicate subject of inquiry, and the point of attack was only reached by gradual and zigzag approaches. The pupil, who manifested her depravity by half concealed merriment, and showed no disposition penitently to unbosom herself, was at last brought up with plump question as to the hat in the room. There was a moment of painfully anxious suspense, followed by a sudden collapse, when the offender confessed that she had brought in one of her father's old hats to cut up for soles. She was pronounced excused, and there was great fun in the halls as the story circulated

The long-pending claim of Carmick & Ramsey upon the Government, for damages on account of the abrogation of their California mail contract, has been decided in their favor. This is considered a great triumph over the Postoffice Department. Last week the United States Treasurer drew his draft for the full amount of nearly $440,000 in favor of Mr. Carmick, who received the money from the Assistant Treasurer at New York.

☞ Martin Senn, Company E, 4th Kentucky Cavalry, was arrested in this city yesterday as a deserter.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

Passed at the Second Session of the Thirty-Eighth Congress.

[PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 10.]

A RESOLUTION submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Approved, February 1, 1865.

A Bit of Advice About Domestic Economy.

The Brooklyn Daily Union, furnishes the following.

Happening at a butcher's stall, a customer came to make a purchase.

"What do you ask for, a good baking piece of beef?"

"Thirty-eight cents a pound," was the reply.

"Cut me off eleven pounds," said the customer. "I'll come in shortly and settle for it." And he went on an errand.

After the beef was weighed and "trimmed," I said to my friend, the provision dealer

"I wish to know, just for the curiosity of the thing, how much that piece of beef has lost in 'trimming.'"

"Very well," replied he, weighing it. "There is nine pounds and a half left."

"And eleven pounds," I added, "at thirty-eight cents a pound, equal to four dollars and eighteen cents. This divided by nine and a half makes just forty-four cents per pound. Rather a tall price for beef, particular when a large share is bone."

"This man is a fool for buying it," replied the butcher, "but no matter what the cost is, some people will buy it: and generally they are not the richest people in the place, either."

I thought of a certain little woman, the light of my cottage home, who manages things very differently in marketing.

In the matter of beef, for instance, now that prices are exorbitant, she purchases that which is suitable for stuffing, which can be obtained clear of bone, for twelve or fourteen cents per pound. This is her recipt for cooking.

Take a thick slice, no matter how tough, of about two pounds weight: make two gills of stuffing, of crumbs of bread, pepper, powdered clove, or sweet majorum, as you choose; roll the dressing up in a steak; wind a piece of twine around it, taking care to secure the ends. Have ready a kettle, or deep stew-pan, with a slice or two of the pork, fried crispy. Take out the pork and lay in the steak, and turn it on every side until brown. Put in half a pint of water, a little salt, cover closely, boil slowly two hours. Add more water after a while, if it becomes too dry. Some persons like the addition of chopped onions; half a small one is enough. When nearly done, add half a gill of catsup, if you love it.

When you take up the meat, unwind the string carefully, so as not to unroll it. Lay it in a fricasee dish, thicken the gravy, if not thick enough already, and pour it over the meat. The toughest meat is made tender and nutritious in this way, and it is equally nice heated over and served the next day.

A leg of lamb, or a small leg of mutton, cooked one hour longer in the same manner, makes a good dish.

OIL-DORADO.

AN INTERESTING EXPERIMENT ON AN OIL WELL.—We learn from the Erie Dispatch that on Saturday last the long talked of experiment of exploding a sub-marine torpedo in an oil well, to enlarge its producing capacity, was tried in the "Ladies' Well," on Watson Flats, below Titusville. The torpedo contained eight pounds of powder, and was applied at a depth of 463 feet. The explosion caused the oil and water to shoot out of the well some thirty feet into the air, and made the ground groan like a great monster in the agonies of death. The flow of oil, water, and paraffine continued for some ten minutes, when the disturbance subsided gradually, and oil appeared on the surface as fast as it could be dipped out with a hand pump. The well was one which had ceased to yield, on account—as is supposed in most such cases—of the seams or veins, from which the oil flows, becoming filled up with paraffine.

The experiment was made by the inventor of the appliance, a Mr. Roberts of New York, who is about to introduce the torpedo for general use. It is constructed upon the percussion plan, and so arranged that it will explode after it has reached a depth where it is intended to produce the desired effect. It is a well known fact that the reaming of an oil well sometimes enlarges it so as to greatly increase the yield of oil.

CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM.—There is a great deal of petroleum in California. Professor Silliman thinks that, as a basis of minimum calculation, ten Artesian wells, yielding 100 barrels daily apiece, may be taken, which, at the present price of crude oil, would give $5,460,000 a year. If the net saving was only 25 per cent, or one quarter, the amount would be $1,365,000. It would seem, however, from the report—which was made by Professor Silliman's personal inspection—that one property comprises a feature, in the shape of a huge natural well 30 feet in diameter, that is almost one of the wonders of the world, and which of itself, with but little improvement, would yield an incalculable product.

The oil to be obtained from the bed of asphaltum, without recourse to the spring, Prof. Silliman estimates at 144,500,000 gallons, with a residium of inflammable coke equal to at least one-third of the original weight.

PETROLEUM.—We understand that Mr. W. J. Dodd, of this city, is the fortunate owner of a thousand acres of land in the heart of the oil region in Lewis county, Ky. For years past old residents in that neighborhood have noticed oil springs there, and oil dripping from the rocks, but had thought it of no value. The Daniel Boone Petroleum Company have purchased a large tract adjoining Mr. Dodd's, and are now sinking a well within a short distance of his line. He must not be surprised if one of these fine mornings he wakes up and finds himself rich.—[Lafayette Jour.

Petroleum is now found in the Canadas, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Western Virginia, Indiana, California, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Kansas and Colorado. Dr. Williams, Professor at Meadville, locates the true geographical center of the oil territory at Cincinnati, the Kentucky and Western Virginia developments being of a more promising character than any heretofore discovered.

The speculative oil companies are trembling on the quicksands upon which they are founded, and hundreds of men who have been drawn into their nets to the amount of thousands will find themselves so completely flopped that they will never recover from the shock.—[Erie (Pa.) Dispatch.

Tanners are using petroleum in preparing their leather. It is said that they find it quite as good for that purpose as fish oil, which is generally used.

A petroleum bureau has been suggested as a new department.

THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE---PRESS BUILDING
NO. 826
JEFFERSON STREET
LOUISVILLE:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1865.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To those in Arrears.

As cash down is demanded for every article used in our business, we are compelled to call on all in arrears to pay up at once.

After February no paper will be sent unless the money is paid in advance. All in arrears not paid up at that time will be stricken off our mail books. Send your orders at once.

Daily, six months	$ 5 00
" one year	10 00
Weekly, one year	2 00

All orders, with the money, will be promptly attended to.

News of the Day.

Notwithstanding Secretary Seward's semi-official assertion that the result of the conference at Fortress Monroe brought about no change of attitude either by this Government or by the rebels, there is a strong under current of popular belief in all circles in Washington that negotiations are not at an end, and while the late conference was not a success, it is not in every essential particular a failure. A few days will determine whether this belief is well grounded or not.

It is rumored that the President is preparing a message to Congress on the subject, and his being denied to visitors yesterday and day before gives credence to the statement, as does also the fact of the close consultation of the Cabinet officers at the White House last evening.

In future no guerrillas who may fall into our hands will be exchanged during the continuance of the war.

A large number of rebel prisoners at Point Lookout and at other prison camps are taking the oath. At the former place over one thousand have subscribed to the oath within the last thirty days and gone North.

It is said the rebel commissioners insisted to Mr. Seward upon seeing the President; that Mr. Blair assured them that they should be permitted to do so, and thereupon Mr. Seward telegraphed Mr. Lincoln, who at once started for Fortress Monroe. On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President, on theirs by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part.

It is understood that Mr. Fessenden will retire from the Treasury Department within a few days, and it is confidently expected that his successor will be from the city of New York.

During the discussion in the rebel Congress on arming slaves, Mr. Wigfall, in reply to those who said they were not fighting for slavery, declared that he was fighting for slavery and nothing else.

The Richmond Whig says Hindman and Mr. Foote are on their way to Senora.

The new military bill was under consideration in the Senate yesterday and elicited quite a discussion. The provisions of the bill, which go very much into detail, and are very stringent, will be found in our Congressional report.

Advices from New Orleans bring further reports of the evacuation of Mobile by the rebels. Deserters say that guns, ordinance and all kinds of stores are being transported by rail and water to Selma.

Jay Cooke reports the sales of 7-30 bonds since Saturday to be $3,098,200.

Governor Andrew has been spoken of as a candidate for Secretary of the Treasury, but it is understood that the only position he would accept is that of Attorney General.

The citizens of New York city have succeeded at length in getting their quota reduced from 21,000 to 16,000 men.

Messrs. Lane, Colfax, Orth, and Julian, of Indiana, on Saturday presented a protest to the President against any commutation of the sentence pronounced against the Indiana conspirators. This protest was made in view of the fact that some parties were making efforts to have the sentence commuted.

Hon. Green Clay Smith, of this State, is lying ill of diptheria in Washington.

The Entertainment at Masonic Temple.

The entertainment last night at Masonic Hall for the benefit of the "Widows' and Orphans' Home," was in all respects a really splendid success. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the performances on the stage were perfection itself in the way of tableaux.

In the whole fourteen different scenes and pieces, represented and acted, we saw nothing that did not demand unqualified applause. Two thoughts by way of comment were uppermost with us as we sat wholly delighted, through a very long evening. First, that Mr. Bartlett was exceedingly fortunate in having Louisville ladies and gentlemen for the characters in his tableaux and that they were equally fortunate in having his skill and leadership in the management.

Dramatic talent must be uncommonly developed in this city, or else Mr. Bartlett was exceedingly fortunate in the selection of his players.

The pantommie in Bluebeard was all that could be desired, and the histrionnic performences in the scene from Oliver Twist were excellent.

The exhibition of Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works was equal to an ordinary evening's entertainment in itself.

The scenes in the Artist's Dream, The Tableaux of Faith, of The Huguenots, of Joan of Arc, of the Convert by Night, were representations of a very high order of excellence and beauty. The conception and rendition of the entire programme were highly beautiful and artistic and reflect the greatest credit on every one connected therewith.

A few of the rarest pieces will be repeated this evening. With this exception there will be an entire new programme.

Those persons who bought tickets yesterday and were unable to gain admittance last night are informed that they will be good for to-night.

Tickets are for sale at D. P. Faulds, Green & Green, F. Bauer, and at the principal hotels.

The attendance will be as great to-night as it was last night, and therefore it will be well to be at the Hall at an early hour.

PREWERY SEIZED.—We understand that the Boone Brewery was seized a few days since by the Collector of Internal Revenue in consequence of fraudulent returns made by the owner of the quantity of beer made and sold by them. It has, however, been released by the present owners giving large bonds for the payment of all taxes, penalties and costs.

Don't Fail to Read It.

We reproduce on our first page the speech of Lieutenant Governor Jacob, on taking his official seat in the State Senate.

It has the merit of being characteristic of the man, and of exhibiting a certain windy frankness, through which our Lieutenant Governor's pre-eminent unfitness for leadership, in these grim and turbulent times, is fully revealed. Of course the inevitable allusion to his wounds, and the blood he has spilt in defense of his country, appears and reappears in the speech. If Colonel Jacob, when he received those wounds and felt the terrible deluging drain of blood, had any premonitory glimpses of the service the accident would be to him politically and rhetorically, he must have felt a more than ordinary consolation in his suffering, and a wonderful support to his weakness. And we trust that in his private thanksgivings he remembers the signal and extraordinary manner in which misfortune has been transmuted into blessings. No match, in this respect, has been thus far developed during the war.

But we would respectfully suggest inquiringly whether it would not be as well, and quite as effective to make occasional omissions of this particular theme, in his public efforts. The wounds of this unfortunate man have come to be identified not only with the modest bearer of them, but with all the speeches and printed documents that have proceeded from him for "lo! these many" months. There is not, probably a human being in the country who has heard of Colonel Richard T. Jacob at all, who has not heard how he "fought and bled" and all but died for his country. In fact, pretty much all the image of him that exists in the minds of those who do not know him personally, is that of a horribly gashed and gory figure. So that he might by this time commence taking it for granted that the people are duly apprised of the fiery trials through which his patriotism has aforetime carried him. And he might at least so far vary the mode of presenting this pathetic subject, as to say perhaps thus: "Fellow-citizens, the fact that I have bled for my country having become a conspicuous and memorable portion of the history of these awful times, I will make no farther allusion to it on this occasion. I make this omission the more cheerfully, as my blood itself is capable of "speaking with a voice of thunder, echoed and re-echoed by aroused freemen. (See my letter to Mr. Prentice.")

We think he might begin by some such variation of the monotony, and so by degrees let his wounds (to use a slang phrase) "dry up."

But we pass on. To the true Union party of Kentucky this speech, spite of its weakness and childish silliness of conceit is significant. And for this reason we give place to it in our columns. Col. Jacob is in the confidence of much abler men than himself, who are far too wily to make such an exposure of the real animus of their political designs and maneuvers as he has made in this speech. Our newly elected Senator, Mr. Guthrie, beyond all question, is in full sympathy with that speech, but he is a good deal too cunning to define his position in any such square-toed manner. And so with the whole clique of thoroughly malignant copperheads now at Frankfort, who are putting forth the utmost efforts to get control of the Union party in the name of conservatism, and by diligent and contemptuous use of the word *radicalism* to compel that party to either retreat from its emancipation policy, or slink off into a cowed and helpless minority. They tell the people that all the emancipation policy which is proper for Kentucky to adopt, that are in favor of. They scrupulously avoid defining that particular policy.

But by studied politeness to those Unionists who are still afflicted with hesitation and anxiety on the slavery question, and by the most shameless misrepresentation of those who are not, accusing them of being anarchists, of desiring to trample on all law, and strike down all liberty, they hope to effect a dismemberment of the Union party, and so without any surrender of their half treasonable and wholly venomous political creed, they will be able to retain office and power, and continue to impede and embarrass the general government in its momentous and heavy tasks. There never was a more genuine trap set for game in the forests than these malignant copperheads have set for Union men. They have worked with a good deal of adroitness, and we are sorry to believe with some little success. By the loudest professions of devotion to the Union and the very cheap concession in general terms, that they are ready any minute to give up slavery, O, of course, if it becomes necessary to save the Union, that it be given up, and by dexterous use (or rather abuse) of the word "conservative" they have produced no slight impression upon a great many thoroughly loyal but timid men. And yet it seems hardly excusable that anybody should be deceived by them. There is something exceedingly and visibly hollow in their pretensions. At this very hour, for instance, they find it impossible to disguise the fact that they are *not willing* to give up slavery for the sake of the Union.

The loyalty of the nation has decided by a two-thirds vote in Congress, and by hallelujahs and acclammations that go ringing over the land, that the hour and the necessity for giving it up have arrived. Where are these pretentious patriots now? What are they doing? Do they come forward in a frank and noble way to acquiesce in the voice of the nation? No! They are scowling in baffled wrath, and striving with all their might to delay, and if possible, *defeat* the execution of the nation's will in this matter. What are their professions on this subject worth? Who is to decide upon the necessity of surrendering slavery if not the nation itself? The simple truth is, and it is exceeding dullness in any Union man not to see it, that these men are determined to hang back to the very last, and withdraw to the utmost of their ability, the power of Kentucky from the common stock of forces with which the Government is prosecuting the war.

But happily our Lieutenant Governor, sharing the venom, but none of the adroitness of these factionists, has let the cat out of the bag. Don't fail to read his speech. He shows how much unionism, how much tolerance of the idea of emancipation is in his party. His classification of parties is not merely his own. And we want no better illustration than his speech furnishes of the essential antagonism of himself and party towards the all-prevailing spirit of the nation. He says:

"There are three parties: Conservative, Radical, and Disunion. Disunion strikes at the life of the nation, Radicalism *at not only the life but the soul.* The success of either of the two will be eternal relentless anarchy and despotism," &c., &c.

But radicalism, then, is as much worse than disunionism as the Devil is worse than a common murderer. Now what he terms "radicalism" embraces the vast majority of the loyal inhabitants of this country. And he is as much opposed to these as to the rebels. What propriety or sense is there, then, in his brandishing his bloody wounds for the thousandth time and flaunting his readiness to die for the cause in which the country is engaged! He is opposed to that cause—terribly, bitterly, *bloodily* opposed. For it is the cause of "radicalism," according to his own showing, "of relentless anarchy and despotism." His comments on the amendment question are decidedly rich. The amendment is unlawful, because the rebel States were not represented! If that be so, what about all the other legislation of Congress? But we forego further comments till another day. The speech is foolish, but representative of the spirit of the party. Hence its importance. Read it.

Amusement Combined with Instruction

The folly of attempting to construct a political majority, which shall act together as a party unit in this State, by attempting to coax the unconditional Unionists into an alliance with the self-styled *Conservatives*, is amusingly and instructively illustrated in the editorial columns of the Journal. That paper in its ambition to lead this party that might, could, would, or should have been, has set about a work of universal approval and *boosting* of all manner of political incongruities. The editor undertakes the championship of General Butler and thinks Lieutenant Governor Jacob a patriot and statesman, of which "Kentucky should be proud." He is delighted with the truthful and patriotic manner in which the "bleeding and wounded" Jacob presents to the public the fearful mischief attending the emancipation policy of the Government, asks what the rebels have to hope with their slaves "let loose in their midst," and yet advocated beforehand, and now approves the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery!

Editor and Bleeding Martyr are both "conservatives." Both are the very next thing to consumed with patriotic fire. Both have recently received distinguished attentions at the hands of their country's enemies. Neither was seduced by it the millionth millionth part of a hair from his loyalty and immaculate patriotism. Both aspire to leadership in Kentucky politics. Both had in yesterday's Journal a confession of (conservative) faith on the slavery question. Editor says:

Whatever loss, therefore, the South is to sustain from the destruction of slavery, the peculiar champions of the institution are immediately responsible for it. They struck the system its fatal blow by raising the bloody hand of rebellion against the Republic.

Martyr says:

The Southern people believed that their slave property was in danger by the election of a sectional President. How has the Administration disabused their minds? By emancipating all the slaves of those in rebellion, and not only that, but recklessly and in violation of the most solemn pledges, seizing all the slaves in loyal States belonging to loyal men. It is as if you should prove to a man that you do not intend to rob him by stealing all that he owns.

Which besides containing a tolerably flagrant misstatement, would seem to imply that the Government and not the rebels "struck the fatal blow" to the system.

Editor says:

Here in Kentucky slavery exists only as a nominal institution. It is no longer a source of value, and it would be worse than folly for the State to make a struggle for its preservation. Our present Legislature, fairly looking the future—the irresistible future—in the face, should not delay to ratify the anti-slavery amendment. If the present legislature do not adopt this course, the next will. Kentucky is bound to become a free State through the choice of her own people, and delay in settling the question can only complicate the process by which she will reach that destiny.

Martyr says:

A few words in regard to the proposed change in the Constitution of the Federal Government. I am opposed to it. Because such a change is contrary to the spirit of our system of government; because if ever made, it ought not to be made until all the States are represented in Congress; and because more than one-fourth of the States are not in their places in the Union, and consequently the change cannot be made constitutionally; but if made, must be brought about by fraud and force. It becomes also a wedge which divides us still more as a people, and makes it more difficult to settle our national troubles. This is really the crowning objection to the danger. Let us wait, let us not create new cause of strife.

And he moreover names the great majority of his loyal countrymen, who uphold the amendment, "radicals" aiming "at the *life and soul*" of the nation while rebels only *aim at the life*. It is a happy union these hucksterers have produced, but happily it is not the *Union party*.

LETTERS ACKNOWLEDGING THE RECEIPT OF MONEY MUST BE STAMPED.—Commissioner Lewis writes to a New York firm in reply to an inquiry "that where the acknowledgment of a sum of money or a debt due is contained in a letter, such is a valid legal receipt for the money, and if the amount exceeds $20 it requires a stamp of 2 cents. If A B addresses a letter to C D, saying: 'Your letter of January 14, enclosing $400 on account, has been received,' I do not see how the case differs from the one where he writes: 'Received from C D $400 on account.' Both are receipts.

Mr. Thos. W. Varnon has reported to the House, a bill to establish an Agricultural College for Kentucky. A letter from Frankfort, says:

This bill contemplates an alliance embracing the Kentucky University, Morrison College, and the Agricultural College. This formidable combination will command the immense capital of $600,000, with the grounds, buildings, apparatus, &c., of the respective institutions, amounting to full $200,000 more. The Agricultural College will have the magnificent grant of land donated by the United States to each State for the establishment of such institutions and interests of agriculture generally, as an endowment. In addition to what I have mentioned, the citizens of Lexington, appreciating the great advantage of securing the location in that place of such a noble institution, have offered, on condition the alliance is perfected, to purchase Ashland as a site for the college. The establishing of such an institution will result in incalculable benefits to our State, in developing its resources and elevating the pursuit of agriculture, besides the great good that would be derived from it by hundreds of young men, who will be educated there.

Lord M——, with no very large portion of wit or wisdom, had a very exalted opinion of his own powers. When once in a large company, and expatiating about himself, he made the following pointed remark: "When I happen to say a foolish thing, I always burst out a *laughing!*" "I envy you your happiness, my lord, then," said Charles Townsend, "for you must certainly live the merriest life of any man in Europe."

Lay it down as a rule never to smile, nor in any way show approval or merriment at any trait in a child which you should not wish to grow with his growth and strengthen with his strength.

The late Rev. Rowland Hill understood human nature well. His chapel having been infested by pickpockets, he took occasion to remind the congregation that there was an all-seeing Providence, to whom all hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid, "but lest," he added, "there may be any present who are insensible to such reflections, I beg leave to state that there are also Bow-street officers on the look-out."

GENERAL SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY is published in two volumes. Price $4. Civill & Calvert have it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.—Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal and Urinary Organs. New and reliable treatment. Reports sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, No. 2 South Ninth st., Philadelphia, Pa. d29 3m

DR. THOMAS A. BURLEY.—*Dear Sir*, I have used your popular Worm Candy and cheerfully give my testimony in its favor, as one of the most pleasant as well as efficacious worm destroyers I have ever known. It had the desired effect in relieving the children of worms.
LOUISVILLE, May 15th, 1864. G. MOUR.

THE LADIES' KENTUCKY UNION AID SOCIETY wish to inform the public that Mr. Philip Speed is the only person authorized to collect money for them.

Feeling that all are as much interested as themselves in the cause in which they are laboring, they prefer the contributions to be voluntary, and contributions of money may be sent to Mrs. E. W. Rupert, Treasurer of the Society, Broadway, corner of Fifth street. All contributions of clothing, food or material to be plainly directed to the Ladies' Kentucky Union Aid Society at the rooms of the Sanitary Commission, on Fifth street, between Main and Market. Hospital committees are already formed for distributing at the hospitals whatever may be sent. jy2 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Fine Clothing.

Fine Overcoats;
Fine Dress Suits;
Fine Business Suits;
Boys' Clothing (all Sizes);
Shirts, Hosiery, Underwear, &c.;

For sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES at
J. M. ARMSTRONG'S,
ja10 1m Main st., opposite the National.

Initials Stamped on Letter Paper and Envelopes without additional Charge.

Visiting and Wedding Card
ENGRAVING
ESTABLISHMENT
—AND—
STATIONERY EMPORIUM,
No. 42 West Fourth Street,
First door east of Walnut Street, Cincinnati.
SHIPLEY & SMITH.
Special attention given to Coloring Initials Monograms and Crests on Paper.
my6 tf

HARDWARE.

COLLIS ORMSBY,

Importer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE,

410 Main St., N. S., bet. Fourth and Bullitt,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
fe7 tf

DRAFT.

DRAFT EXEMPTIONS AND IMPRESSED HORSES. Papers prepared, proof taken and certificates given by
JOS. CLEMENT, Magistrate,
fe7 12t* Court Place.

DRAFT! DRAFT!!

THE LOUISVILLE DRAFT CLUB, IS NOW BEING re-organized for the ensuing Draft. All he old members, and as many new ones as wish, will please call at Green & Green's, corner Fourth and Main, and subscribe their names. fe1 3t C. CHAMBERLIN.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON, KY., February 6, 1865.

General Orders No. 5.

His Excellency, the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, having declared martial law in the Military District of Kentucky, the organizing, equipping or maintaining of troops under State authority is unlawful, and all troops so organized, equipped or maintained must at once be disbanded. Commanding officers of such troops, of every grade, will at once see that the arms in their hands are returned to the State Arsenal or delivered to the nearest U. S. Quartermaster, to be thus returned, and the troops disbanded.

By order of Brevet Maj. Gen S. G. BURBRIDGE.
(Signed) J. BATE DICKSON,
Capt. and A. A. G.
Official: CHAS. A. GOULD, Capt. and A. A. G. fe7 tf

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 4, 1865.

General Orders No. 4.

EXTRACT.

I. Major Henry Plessner, 9th Ohio cavalry, by direction from Division Head Quarters, is relieved from further duty as Provost Marshal of this Post.

II. Major Alexander Magruder, 17th Kentucky Volunteers, is appointed Provost Marshal of the city of Louisville, relieving Major Plessner, and will be respected accordingly.

By command of Lt. Col. THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH, 26th Ky. Vet. Vol. Infantry.
CHARLES A. GOUDD,
fe6 12t Assistant Adjutant General.

SUNDRIES.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR AND MOLASSES—
22 hhds clarified New Orleans Sugar;
22 " prime " " "
50 half bbls " " Molasses;
Received per steamers Peytona and Robert Burns, and for sale by
fe7 tf GARDNER & CO.

MOLASSES—
100 bbls prime New Orleans Molasses, new crop;
In store and for sale by
fe6 tf D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

20 HHDS NEW ORLEANS CLARIFIED NEW SUgar. For sale by
fe6 tf D. S. BENEDICT & SONS.

BROOMS—
100 doz Brooms, Shaker and imitation;
In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SON,
ja14 tf

SIRUP—
25 bbls Boston Amber Sirup;
25 bbls No. 3 Sirup;
20 bbls Golden Sirup;
In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SON,
ja14 tf

CHEESE—
75 boxes Hamburg Cheese;
For sale by A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,
ja30 3t 418 Main street.

NAILS—
200 kegs assorted sizes Nails;
In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SON,
ja14 tf

ROPE—
100 coils Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;
In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SON,
ja14 tf

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 7, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, MADE BY first hands, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on Saturday, the 11th day of February, 1865, for furnishing the following subsistence supplies, viz:

POTATOES.—Such quantities as may be required until the 31st day of March, 1865, in good, ordinary, well coopered barrels.

ONIONS.—Such quantities as may be required until the 31st day of March, 1865, in barrels as above.

DRIED APPLES.—Such quantities as may be required until the 31st day of March, 1865, in good, strong, well-coopered barrels.

TURNIPS, CABBAGES, BEETS.—Such quantities as may be required until the 31st day of March, 1865, in good, ordinary, well-coopered barrels.

The above to be delivered at such times and in such quantities as may be required (free of all charges for drayage, packages or otherwise) at the storehouses of the Issuing Commissaries at Louisville, Ky., or Jeffersonville, Ind.

All packages must be strong and well made, and plainly marked as per pattern to be seen at this office, and *actual tare* will be deducted for *all descriptions* of packages.

Proposals *must be made on the blanks* furnished at this office, and for *each article* they must be on *separate sheets and must be made in duplicate.*

All goods are to be received subject to the inspection of such person as the Commissary of Subsistence shall designate.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the Government.

The specifications of this advertisement *must be strictly complied with.*

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids for proper cause.

fe7 5t H. C. SYMONDS, Major and C. S.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE SALE

OF

DRY GOODS

AT

COST AND LESS THAN COST

AT THE

NEW YORK STORE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865, WE shall offer our LARGE STOCK of

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC GOODS
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Many of them will positively be sold

25 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!

We call particular attention to our stock of

Bleached and brown Cottons, 5-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheetings, Linens, Doylies, Table Linens, Napkins, &c.;
Also our entire stock of Prints of best brands, which we shall offer at 25 cts. and upwards,
Our whole stock of Dress Goods, consisting in part of English and French Merinoes, Velours, Cashmeres, Empress Cloths, Wool Plaids, Poplins, De-Laines, &c., will be sold at cost and 25 per cent. less than cost;
Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear below New York prices;
Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves (a little soiled) $1 25 per pair;
200 pieces white, red, gray and plaid Flannels will be sold at a great sacrifice;
Cloaks, Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., will be sold regardless of cost.

As this sale will be continued at these prices for TWO WEEKS ONLY, this will present a rare chance to lay in your spring stock of Staple Goods.

Every Article will be sold below New York Prices.

For particulars see small hand-bills.

S. BARKER & CO.,
fe6 4t NO. 317 FOURTH STREET.

WATER.

WATER CONSUMERS WHO HAVE NOT YET PAID their water rents are hereby notified to call at the Company's Office and settle prior to the 15th instant, as the rules will be strictly enforced against delinquents from and after that date.

fe4 eod3t C. J. KENT, Secretary L. W. Co.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

C. G. TACHAU. LEWIS TACHAU

C. G. TACHAU & BROTHER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES AND SMOKING ARTICLES,
No. 505 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD, WE WILL at all times be prepared to exhibit to our friends and patrons a large and well assorted stock. Our goods have been selected with great care and our endeavor shall always be to satisfy both city and country trade in prices as well as in quality. C. G. TACHAU & BRO.
ja17 3mins

Fine Chewing Tobacco.

THE UNDERSIGNED MANUFACTURERS HAVE on hand and for sale a large assortment of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO, made from the best Southern Kentucky leaf, put up in large and small packages, suitable to the retail trade, viz:

Bright Empress Pounds,
Bright Empress 10 Lump,
Cumberland 1-4 Lump, in caddies,
Nectar Pounds, in half boxes,

Which we offer to the trade at low prices at our Factory, on second street, bet ween Main and Market.
ja17 tf WHITE & REED.

BAKERY.

HAVING LEASED THE BUILDING LATELY OCcupied by Messrs. Miller & Moore, on Green street and erected a BAKERY, with spacious ovens and all modern improvements, we can at all times furnish any amount of CRACKERS, CAKES, &c., of superior quality, on the shortest possible notice. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Office No. 322 Fourth street, between Market and Jefferson. fe4 2w F. W. STIMMEL & Co.

Gentlemen's Traveling Companions and Cigar Cases

IN GREAT VARIETY at C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
ja17 3mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth

AUCTION SALES.

I WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1865, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Government Warehouse in Lexington, Ky., a lot of condemned Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage and Quartermaster's Stores.

Terms cash in U. S. Treasury notes.

Sale to continue until all is sold.

By order of Brevet Major General S. G. BURBRIDGE.
JOHN A. MORRIS,
Capt and A. Q. M.

E. A. H. BEYLARD, Auctioneer.
Lexington, Ky., Feb 4, 1865. fe6 12t

EDUCATIONAL.

Examination of Teachers.

AN EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS FOR SITuations as Teachers in the Public Schools of Louisville will be held in the Female High School building, First street, near Chestnut, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 9th, 10th and 11th, commencing each day at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely.

Cards of admission can be obtained by applying to the Superintendent on Wednesday evening.

GEO. H. TINGLEY, Jr.,
Superintendent Public Schools—Office west side First street, one door north of Chestnut. Office hour 4s o'clock P. M. fe6 4t

SUBSTITUTES.

Substitutes.

VETERANS, ALIENS OR MINORS, WISHing to go into the army as Substitutes would do well by calling on the undersigned at No. 3 3 Third street, east side, between Market and Jefferson

Substitutes furnished to principals on short notice and reasonable terms.

fe6 12t* LORD & STEPHANS.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS
AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO.'S,
ja17 3mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

HAY PRESSES.

HAY PRESSES.

New Beater Presses.
Make Bales with 5 Revolutions of Horses.
Horse Power Portable and
Single and Double Power Hand Presses.
Louisville Hay Press Works, corner Main and 11th sts.
d19 dim&wl WILLIAM DEERING, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

STAR BAND FROM CHICAGO.

GRAND CONCERT
AT
Masonic Temple,
Friday Night, Feb. 10, '65.

TICKETS, - - - - - - - $1 00.
fe7 4t

A SERIES OF
ENTERTAINMENTS,
CONSISTING OF
TABLEAUX,
ILLUSTRATED BALLADS,
Scenes from Dickens,

And other New and Attractive Features,

WILL BE GIVEN

For the Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Home,

MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, FEBRUARY 6TH, 7TH AND 8TH.

IN THE
MASONIC HALL.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EACH EVENING. Doors open at 7—performances begin at ½ before 8. Admission $1 00. Tickets for sale at Green & Green's, D. P. Faulds', F. Bauer's, and the principal hotels. fe1 7t

Large Assortment of Meerschaum Pipes
AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO'S,
ja17 3mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MEDICAL.

It is not necessary to publish a long list of diseases for which the CEDRON BITTERS are a Specific. It all diseases of the Stomach, BOWELS, LIVER or KIDNEYS; in all affections of the Brain, depending upon derangement of the Stomach or Bowels; in GOUT, RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA, and in FEVER and AGUE, it is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it prevents them. A wine-glass full of the BITTERS taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and secure the taker against diseases under most trying exposure.

PREPARED BY
DR. JOHN BULL,
At his Laboratory on 5th Cross Street
LOUISVILLE, KY.
d21 3mins

SALT.

SALT! SALT! SALT!
WE WILL HAVE ON HAND IN A FEW DAYS,
3,000 Barrels of Salt,
OF ALL GRADES,

Common, Common Fine, Dairy and Table; also, Table in 14 lb sacks, and can fill orders for any given quantity at the lowest market price.

Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. J. C. RODGERS & CO.,
ja27 1f 220 Main street, bet. Second and Third.

OHIO RIVER
SALT COMPANY.
JOHN B. SMITH, Sole Agent.

I HAVE HAND AND AM CONSTANTLY RE-ceiving of the best brands of SALT, in superior cooperage, which I offer to city and country dealers at the lowest market price.

Third St., bet. Main and River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ja25 3m

KANAWHA
SALT COMPANY.
HENRY DENT, Sole Agent,
Third St., between Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
ja20 n

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.
WE ARE RECEIVING
NEW GOODS
SUITABLE FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,

To which the attention of the trade is invited.
ja9 eod10t INGALLS & CO., 436 Main st.

EVERYBODY TAKE NOTICE!

If you want anything,
If you have anything to Sell,
If you want Boarders,
If you have Lost anything,
If you have Found anything,

Tell Ten Thousand People at Once by

Advertising in the Daily Press.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A YOUNG DIScharged officer, as salesman in a clothing or grocery store. Can come well recommended and will "work cheap." Address "A. C. B.," Louisville P. O.
fe6 2t*

WANTED—MULES—TWO THOUSAND MULES are wanted by the undersigned, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash. The Mules must be sound and in good order and measuring 14 hands and upwards. J. L. REYNOLDS & CO., Market street, between Second and Third. jal5 t

WANTED—SITUATION AS EDITOR OR CORRESPONDENT—Newspaper establishments desirous of obtaining the services of an experienced Editor or Correspondent can hear of one by addressing ADELOS, Louisville, Ky. ja5 1f

WANTED—AN ABLE-BODIED MAN FOR THE United States Army. One who has seen service preferred. M. L. BELKNAP, No. 326 Main street. d28 tf

WANTED—A WET NURSE—Apply at Dr. Ormsby Gray's west side First street, between Green and Walnut. dec23 d1t.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A DESIRABLE RESIdence on Breckinridge street, between Fourth and Fifth, containing six rooms, besides kitchen and servants' room, with gas and water attached. Terms cash. Inquire of J. H. WRIGHT & CO., 517 Main street, between Fifth and Sixth. fe6 6t

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., Jan 30, 1865.

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,
IN LOTS OF TEN (10) OR MORE,
500
EMPTY SUGAR HOGSHEADS
By order of Major H. C. SYMONDS.
SAML. T. CUSHING,
ja30 8t Capt. and C. S.

OIL BORING—FOR SALE—AN EIGHT HORSE power portable steam Engine, on wheels, as good as new, in complete running order, suitable for oil boring. Inquire of or address at Farabee's Station, Washington County, Ind. L. L. GEBHART.
January 25, 1865. ja28 w1*

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A BRICK HOUSE, CONTAINing eight rooms, in good repair, with water and gas, good neighborhood and conveniently located. Rent one thousand dollars. None but responsible parties need apply. Address, for three days, "F. E. M.," Press office. fe6 3t*

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE.—A THREE-STORY Brick Warehouse, located near the mailboat landing. The house is in good order and has a hoisting wheel in like good order. For terms apply at JOHNSNYDER & CO.'s 306 Main street, to E. W. PAGE. Possession given the 1st of February, 1865. ja31 1w*

FURS &C.

FURS AT COST

I WILL SELL MY LARGE STOCK OF
LADIES' FURS,
Consisting of COMPLETE SETS of
Mink,
Fitch,
Martin,
Sable,
And all the Furs sold in this market
AT COST.
Wm. F. Osborn,
225 MAIN ST., BET. SECOND AND THIRD.
ja12 3m

Best Brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco
AT C. G. TACHAU & BRO'S,
ja17 3mins No. 505 Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

AGRICULTURAL.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.
SOUTHWESTERN
Warehouse,
311 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PERSONS wishing to purchase

Seeds & Implements.

To our stock, which is one of the largest which can be found in the South. We have been engaged in this business in Louisville for 12 years, and we believe that we fully understand the wants of the Planter. We are willing to sell our goods at a fair living profit, guaranteeing that everything sold shall be as represented.

Grass Seeds.

1,000 Bush. Red Clover Seed;
1,000 Bush. Timothy Seed;
2,000 Bush. Blue Grass Seed;
1,000 Bush. Orchard Grass Seed;
1,000 Bush. Red Top Seed;
500 Bush. Millet Seed;
500 Bush. Hungarian Seed;

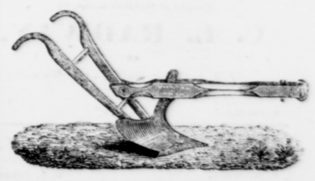
Field Seeds.

1,000 Bush. Spring Barley, for Seed;
300 Bush. Spring Wheat, for Seed;
500 Bush. Hemp Seed;
500 Bush. Top Onion Sets.

Garden Seeds.

We have now in store a full stock of FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, which we warrant true to name.

Implements.



The above cut represents the celebrated
AVERY CAST IRON PLOW
which has a wider reputation in the South than any Plow manufactured in this country. We keep a full stock of them and their extra points and castings in store, which we are selling at lowest manufacturers' prices. Merchants will find it to their interest to call and see us.

We have always in store a large stock of
Buckeye Reapers and Mowers,
Separators, Horse Rakes,
Cane Mills and Evaporators,
Plows, Cultivators,
Cutting Boxes,
Corn Shellers, &c., &c.
which we are selling low for cash.

Our Annual Almanac, giving a description of Seeds and Implements, will be ready for delivery early in February.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
ja16 d&wtf

THE DAILY PRESS

A WORD TO ADVERTISERS.

Our circulation is rapidly increasing, which renders the Press one of the best advertising mediums in the State. We hope our friends will send in their advertisements.

OUR AGENTS.

Chas. L. Wedding, Atty. at Law, Rockport, Ind.
S. Sam, Troy, Ind.
T. B. Everett, Hopkinsville, Ky.
J. H. Duncan, Bagdad, Ky.
S. M. Pettingill & Co., Park Row, New York.
J. D. Pollard, Frankfort, Ky.
J. S. Bean, Bowling Green, Ky.
Thomas Boardman, New Albany.
Cone, Tunnell & Co., No. 44½, Cherry street, Nashville, Tenn., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Marietta, Ga.
Cone & Tunnell, Knoxville, Tenn.
Peaslee & Co., New York, Beekman street.
H. O. Sternberg, Jeffersonville.

The Press is the Official Paper of the United States for the State of Kentucky and the Southern portion of Indiana and Ohio.

☞ For Afternoon Telegraph, River News, steamboat advertisements, etc., see fourth page.

ARRESTS FOR VIOLATION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—We understand that within the past few days no less than sixteen persons have been arrested and held to bonds by the District Court of this city for violation of the Internal Revenue Law. Some of these were for selling playing-cards, medicines, matches and perfumery, without the proper stamps; and some for doing business without license. We are also informed that some parties are subject to heavy penalties for making fraudulent income returns.

All honest tax payers will be glad to see the provisions of the law rigidly enforced, where parties are deliberately violating their duty and avoiding the taxes justly due.

PASSES.—By an order issued by General Sherman passes to go to Nashville can only be obtained at that place. Almost every day persons desiring to visit Nashville, many having friends in the hospitals at that place, come here, who are not aware of the existence of this order. They are compelled to telegraph to that place for the necessary passes, which involves delay here and an expense which many cannot well afford. We don't presume to decide as to the necessity of this order, but we can't see why passes cannot as well be issued here as at Nashville.

POISONED.—Coroner Gill was called upon yesterday evening to hold an inquest on the body of a man, in that part of the city known as California, who was supposed to have been poisoned. He was engaged in a brick-yard, where his dinner was carried to him. On Wednesday he tasted something very disagreeable in his dinner, and ate but a portion of it. He complained after that of being sick, until yesterday, when he died. A *post mortem* examination of the body was made, to ascertain the true cause of his death. We did not learn his name.

STATUE OF HENRY CLAY.—Joel T. Hart has nearly completed at Florence the statue of Henry Clay for the city of Louisville, on which he has been employed so long. He is now at work on a group, entitled "Beauty's Triumph," wherein a maiden, assailed by Cupid, breaks the young rogue's bow, tramples on his quiver, and catches or turns aside his arrows, with a success said to be unusual in real life.

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND."—The Harpers, in very dainty style and at an astonishingly low price, have issued the first part of "Dickens' Last." It is beautifully illustrated, printed on heavy white paper, and contains nearly 200 pages, or about one-half the entire work. Price only 50 cents. Civill & Calvert. tf

LOUISVILLE THEATER.—There was a large and fashionable audience at the Louisville Theater last night to witness the first representation of the play entitled "Kathleen Mavourneen." The play is a very interesting one, and it is almost needless to say that it was well presented. It will be repeated to-night. An excellent farce is also announced, called "Miles' Boy." The bill is a very attractive one.

BLANK DESCRIPTIVE ROLLS FOUND.—Picked up on Market street, yesterday, a package containing blank Descriptive Rolls, supposed to belong to some one of the United States Hospital, which the owner can get by calling at the Press Office.

☞ Robert Hamilton, member of the Legislature from this county, has been lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever, at his residence in this city. We are glad to learn, however, that he is now getting better and expects to be able to return to his duties at Frankfort in a short time.

ATTENTION, YE LOVERS OF AMUSEMENT.—There will be a grand cotillon party at Spark's Hall, Jeffersonville, Ind., on Tuesday evening, February 7th, 1865. A public invitation is offered to all who may see proper to attend. At 10 P. M. a jig dance will take place, in which the best dancer will receive the prize of a valuable silver cake basket from the hands of the Committe,

WREDMAN & DUPONT.

BARRACKS.—The transfers yesterday were very large. One hundred and nineteen men were transferred to New York, 130 to Annapolis, 575 to Nashville, 27 to Nicholasville, 21 to Cairo, 18 to Lexington, 10 to Washington, and a number to other points. One hundred and sixty convalescents reported from hospitals here and at other posts.

☞ "By bestowing blessings upon others we entail them on ourselves." This is the motto or text selected from Horace Smith by the author of "Owen, A Waif," upon which to construct a new story—"Mattie, A Stray." It forms No. 249 of Harpers' Select Library, and is for sale by Civill & Calvert. Price 75 cents. tf

TOOK THE AMNESTY OATH.—John M. Tyler, of Bullitt county, Isaac N. Foreman, of Nelson county, and James Ridgeway, of Spencer county, belonging formerly to Co. F, Brown's (rebel) Battalion; and David Miller, Co. I, 20th Tennessee (rebel) Regiment, gave themselves up, and yesterday the amnesty oath was administered to them and they were released.

DESERTERS ARRESTED.—Eight men were arrested yesterday in the city for desertion. Their names are: Henry and George Knox, Wm. M. and Jesse Estes, and Thomas McGinn, of the 4th Kentucky Cavalry; Wm. Newton, Co. B, 10th Kentucky Infantry; Henry Hicks, Co. L, 13th Indiana Cavalry; and Allen M. Smith, of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry.

Louisville Theater.

CAREY & CALVERT Lessees and Managers.
D. A. SARZEDAS .... Stage Manager.
T. J. CAREY .... Treasurer.

☞ Third week of the renowned artistes, MR. and MRS. FLORENCE.

☞ On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 7, 1865, will be acted for the second time in this city, the great legendary drama in four acts, called

KATHLEEN MAVOURNEEN; or, ST. PATRICK'S EVE.

Terrence O'More .... Mr. Florence
Kathleen O'Connor .... Mrs. Florence

☞ The performance will conclude with the farce of

MILES' BOY.

Paddy Miles .... Mr. Florence

☞ GRAND MATINEE every Saturday afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ REDUCTION OF PRICES.—Private Boxes, $8 & $5. Orchestra Seats, $1 00. Dress Circle and Parquette 75c. Family Circle 50c. Colored Boxes, 50c. Gallery, 25c.

☞ Doors open at 6¾ o'clock—performance commences at 7½ precisely. Box office open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., when seats may be secured.

Meeting at the Court-house Last Night.

Pursuant to a call, a meeting assembled in the east room of the court-house last night to take into consideration the subject of the draft, and to devise means to fill the quota of the city by volunteering. The meeting was well attended. On motion, J. R. Brown was called to preside, and Phil. T. Erman was appointed Secretary. Eleven Vice Presidents were appointed—one from each ward—who were also constituted a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The names of the gentlemen were as follows:

First Ward, Fred Bissman; Second Ward, J. A. Weatherford; Third Ward, Squire Barth; Fourth Ward, T. C. Tucker; Fifth Ward, M. A. Downing; Sixth Ward, T. G. Truman; Seventh Ward, S. B. McGill; Eighth Ward, Arthur Peters; Ninth Ward, Dr. Griffith; Tenth Ward, D. Spalding; Eleventh Ward, W. Waymond.

On motion, Mayor Kaye was added to the Committee.

It was stated by the Chair that $371,000 was required to offer a bounty of $300, in addition to the Government bounty, for each volunteer, to fill the quota of the city. Of this sum, the bill, which probably passed the Legislature yesterday, at the request of the City Council, will provide $200,000.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That as the time before us is inadequate to fill our quota by volunteering, we therefore request the proper authorities to use their endeavors to have the time for the draft extended.

Resolved, That we earnestly request the city authorities that if we fail to fill our quota by volunteering the same sum be paid to each person as paid to volunteers.

Resolved, That the proper authorities be earnestly requested to divide the city of Louisville from the county in the pending draft.

Mr. M. A. Downing offered the following resolution, which was adopted.

Resolved, That the City Council pass a resolution asking the Legislature to pass an act authorizing said body to levy a tax sufficient to meet the demands of all future drafts, or by any other means which may be deemed best.

The following resoluions were offered, and after considerable discussion were adopted:

Resolved, That a book be opened in the Mayor's office, so that any person who wishes to contribute to a fund for the encouragement of volunteers may register his name and the amount he is willing to contribute.

Resolved, that the funds so collected be placed in the hands of the City Treasurer, to be used in conjunction with the bounty by the City authorities.

The following resolution elicited a sharp discussion, but was finally adopted:

Resolved, That as the business of substitute brokerage has a tendency to increase the price of substitutes and discourage volunteering, that the business be discouraged as much as possible by the Legislature now in session.

A motion was made by Mr. S. B. McGill, the meeting adjourned to meet Saturday night at the same place.

ATLANTIC FOR FEBRUARY.—On Civill & Calvert's counter. 10t

MAJOR PLESSNER.—An article in yesterday's Democrat, calculated to injure the reputation of this worthy officer and recent efficient Provost Marshal of the city, we are convinced was wholly unwarranted. We do not believe that the Major has been dismissed from the service at all—honorably nor "dishonorably." He is confined by severe illness to Officers' Hospital, brought on by continued labor and attention to duty, though suffering from a wound received at Decatur Ala. It is inconsiderate—it is *cruel*, thus recklessly to slander a brave soldier, to grieve a proud and sensitive spirit.

SCHOOL BOARD.—The School Board held its regularly monthly meeting in the Council Chamber last night. Mr. Clement tendered his resignation as President of the Board, which was accepted, and Dr. Robinson appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Woodruff was elected Vice President to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Dr. Robinson President of the Board.

Dr. Parsons made a report from the special committee to which the subject was referred, in favor of asking the legislature to amend the city charter so as to authorize the Board to fill any vacancies that may occur in it, and also that pay scholars may be received in the High Schools.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Trustees of Public Schools are due, and are hereby tendened to Messrs. K. P. Thixton and A. Rammers, Collectors of School Taxes, not only for the efficient manner in which they have performed their duties, but also for the spirit of accommodation uniformly manifested by them during their several terms of office.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Financial Committee of the Board to prepare a statement of the condition of the school funds.

POLICE COURT—*Monday, February 6.*—Johanna Canada, charged with drunkenness; held in $100 for two months' good behavior.

A. J. Burkett, indecent exposure of his person; fined $20.

Wm. McFane and Isaac Few, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; fined $5 each.

Thomas Lewis was presented as a suspected felon; continued until to-morrow morning.

Benjamin Davis, charged with drunkenness; fined $5.

B. T. Scowls was presented as a suspected felon; discharged.

Peter Collins was found in a gutter last Saturday night, very drunk and disorderly; fined $5.

Wm. Barnum, drunkenness and disorderly conduct; discharged.

Elizabeth Lewis, stealing under-clothing worth over $4 from Jennie Ferry; discharged.

GERMAN THEATER.—A German dramatic company from Mozart Hall, Cincinnati, will commence a series of dramatic performances at Beck's Hall, in this city, to-night. We are informed the company is an excellent one and will produce some capital pieces.

The Tribune Almanac has been received by Civill & Calvert. f

The Warren, Pa., Chronicle says that a Philadelphia Company has leased all the land they could obtain on the Mahoning, from Niles to Warren, for boring purposes. The Kennedy well, in Howland, has reached a depth of fifty feet, and on Saturday commenced flowing oil and water. The quantity of oil is not large, but quality superior.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Late and Interesting News from South America.

Interesting News from Sherman's Army.

Provisions of the New Military Bill.

The Reported Evacuation of Mobile.

Latest News Items from Rebel Sources.

Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Sherman's Operations in South Carolina.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—A special to the Evening Telegraph, dated Washington, Feb. 6, says: The Richmond Whig has the following:

Charleston, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Braxton Bridge, dated 7:30 last night, says the enemy advanced to-day across Whippy Swamp, driving our cavalry on our left six miles from this place. They are supposed to be in heavy force. There is also a column of cavalry on the Augusta road, moving rapidly for some unknown point. Whippy Swamp is about thirty miles north west of Pocataligo, and about the same distance south west of Branchville. Before reaching the latter place Sherman's troops will have to cross several tributaries of the Combahee, as well as the Edisto.

LATER.—The enemy has possession of McBride's Bridge, and skirmishing is going on in the front of Braxton Bridge. The enemy is certainly moving on Branchville. A dispatch from Adams' Run says that the enemy came up in barges to Young's Island yesterday about noon and drove our pickets. They have fired several buildings on the plantations and are retiring this morning. Their steamers are off White's Point, and a landing is threatened. Adams' Run is about twenty miles from Charleston.

Late from South America--Another Pirate Possible.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald's Buenos Ayres correspondent says: Paraguay as an ally of Uraguay has declared war against Brazil who has as allies the Uraguain rebels, and the revolutionists. Flores, with 8,000 Brazilians and an equal number of Paraguains had marched into the territory of Uraguay, and fighting was imminent. The town of Paysaheler Uraguay, had been reduced to a heap of ruins, by a Brazilian naval force and rebels under Flores, but at last accounts its brave garrison still held out, and reinforcements were hurrying to their relief.

Rat Island, at the mouth of the La Plata River, which commands the town of Monteveido, had been seized by the forces of the King of Italy, under a claim of lease of it for ten years.

A magazine at Buenos Ayres exploded on the 8th of December, by which 130 soldiers were killed and wounded.

A smart little steamer, called the Ranger, was at Monteveido, suspected of being intended for a rebel privateer. Capt. Rodgers, with the Iroquis, is watching her. She draws so little water, and is so fast, that she is well adapted to keeping out of the way of our cruisers—and with a couple of guns she could do more damage than the Alabama.

The Peace Conference Results.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The National Intelligencer of this A. M. says: It is now clear enough that the war must go on with renewed energy. There can be no excuse now for holding back men or money to the utmost. The rebel leaders insist on a dismemberment of the Government as a *sine qua non* to any negotiation. We almost state by authority when we say that the rebel leaders who attended the recent conference declared that civil war would follow in the South, were a proposition of restoration to the Union submitted to the people.

Now this statement is either wanton misrepresentation, or it means that there is a formidable Union sentiment in the Southern States ready to take up arms for the old flag. For certainly we can't suppose that these men meant by such a declaration that they would be glad to hazard the proposition for re-union, if they were not fearful that such a step might lead to revolt against themselves.

Proclamation--Tax on Sales--Armistice.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Post's special says it is reported that the President will send a special message to Congress to-morrow, announcing the cause of the failure of the attempted peace negotiations.

The proposed tax on sales is one-half per cent., but there is little prospect of its adoption by the House.

Measures will be at once adopted by Congress to strengthen the Government, the armies, and the finances for a grand summer campaign.

A special to the New York Express from Washington says: Messrs. Stephens, Hunter, and Campbell's demand was for a ninety days armistice, and not independence. The President and Secretary of State refused, and the party all sustain him in the refusal.

Arrival from Thomas' Army.

CAIRO, February 6.—The hospital steamer January, from Eastport, Mississippi, with 367 sick of Gen. A. J. Smith's command, has arrived. Forty-eight were left at the Mound City hospitals; in addition to this number 21 others received aboard at Eastport, died since the 27th, most of whom were buried at Eastport.

The Arago, one of the steamers caught in the gorge at Dog Tooth bend, Mississippi river, was fired by lime in the hold and burned to the water's edge yesterday evening. The fire was first discovered the day previous, but was held in check by forcing water into the hold. All the furniture and deck freight was saved. The cargo in the hold, including fifty tuns of Government freight, was lost. The boat was valued at $75,000; interest $35,000.

Features of the New Tax Bill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Post's Washington special says the new tax bill reported to the House this morning imposes an income tax of ten per cent. on all accounts exceeding $3000 per year; on crude petroleum 6 cents per gallon; cigars 60 cents per pound; manufactured tobacco 40 cents per pound. The present rate of taxation on manufactured goods is increased 20 per cent. as the section taxing all sales is reported, but its adoption is not recommended. No tax is laid upon State bank circulation.

New Orleans Market.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—The New Orleans market is extremely dull in nearly every department of trade except sugar and molasses, for which there is a brisk inquiry, owing to light supplies. Small sales were made of prime molasses at $1 15@1 20. Fully fair to prime sugar 23c. Owing to the suspension of navigation in the upper Mississippi there is a small quantity of provisions on hand, which command high prices. Choice flour $13; good ordinary cotton 65c.

Gold Market in New York.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The gold market is buoyant, though without any very great speculating activity. The peace excitement is spent, and the tendency now is for the price to return to the level at which it stood before the negotiation. The price ranged from 212 to 213⅜.

Proclamation by the President Expected.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The Commercial's Washington special says it is confidently asserted that the President will issue a proclamation setting forth the result of the peace negotiation, and calling on the people to fill up the ranks of the armies, and assist in closing the war by overwhelming military operations.

Gold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—Gold to-night 215.

From Missouri--Constitutional Amendment--Military Affairs.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The Missouri Senate passed a bill to-day ratifying the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery by a vote of 25 yeas against 5 nays.

Maj. Gen. John Pope has arrived in the city to take command of the new military division to which he has recently been appointed by the War Department.

The Department of the Northwest has been assigned to Gen. Curtis, with headquarters at Milwaukee. Gen. Pope's headquarters will be at St. Louis.

The great Mississippi Valley is now divided and commanded as follows: Division of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. Sherman. Divided as follows: Department of the Ohio, under Gen. Schofield; Department of the Cumberland, Gen. Thomas, and the Department of the Tennessee, under Gen. Howard.

The Division of the West Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. Canby, is divided as follows: Department of the Gulf under Gen. Hurlbutt; Department of Arkansas under Gen. Reynolds, and Department of the Mississippi under Gen. Dana.

The Division of the Missouri, commanded by Maj. Gen. Pope, and divided as above.

Saturday night the brewery on Cass avenue was burned—loss 10,000

Rebel News of Sherman's Operations from Richmond Papers.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Richmond Dispatch of the 4th says: It was believed that a portion of Sherman's force might attempt to cross the Salketchee, seven miles above the railroad bridge. The 20th corps was still at Robertsville. The 14th corps was crossing at Robertsville. The sum of everything that is known on the subject amounts to only what we have believed for several days, that Sherman is moving on Branchville in force.

Beauregard has arrived in Augusta and taken charge of operations there. We presume the forces at Branchville are also under his control.

A very heavy cannonading could be heard throughout yesterday in the direction of Bermuda Hundred. We have heard no explanation of the firing. It is possible that the Yankees have resumed work on the canal.

Captain Hatch, of the Exchange Bureau, who started for Washington, as Secretary to our peace commissioners, made his unexpected appearance in this city last night, having come through Grant's lines yesterday. He brings no intelligence of the commissioners, not feeling himself at liberty to answer questions on the subject; nor has it been found possible to ascertain the cause of his speedy return.

Gold yesterday was quoted at $45 for $1, though small sums sold at $44 50, and even at $44.

From New Orleans--Reported Evacuation of Mobile.

CAIRO, Feb. 6.—The steamer Mollie Able from New Orleans 31st, arrived with a large quantity of sugar and molasses.

The steamers Continental and Morning Star, from New York, had arrived at New Orleans.

The reported evacuation of Mobile is confirmed. The Times says the information is undoubted.

Twelve refugees left Mobile on the 16th and arrived at New Orleans on the 30th. They stated that the evacuation commenced the day they departed; that the guns and ordinance stores were going to Selma by rail and water simultaneously. With this movement a sweeping conscription was going on among the citizens of Mobile, to escape which they were fleeing from the city in squads.

It was the general impression in Mobile that no defense of the city would be attempted. Its garrison was small and composed of militia under command of Gens. Taylor and Mowry.

The Grand Amateur Performance at Pike's Opera House.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—The Amateur performance of Hamlet at Pike's Opera House to-night for the benefit of soldiers' families was a grand affair, and a large audience was present. The receipts will amount to six or seven thousand dollars. The part of Hamlet was performed by Lieut.-Governor Anderson.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The following are the prices of mining stocks in Boston to-day: Central 53; Franklin 50; Huron 36; Isle Royal 13; Minnesota 20; Quincy 90. Market dull.

From Fort Fisher.

FT. MONROE, Feb. 4.—The steamer Gen. Sedgwick sailed this evening for Ft. Fisher. There is nothing important taking place in this vicinity.

Sales of 7-30 Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The sales of 7-30's by Jay Cook, the Subscription Agent, since Saturday, is $3,098,200.

Congressional.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 6.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill entitled "an act for the benefit of the army." It provides that from the first of March, 1865, and during the continuance of the present rebellion, the commutation price for officers shall be fifty cents per ration, provided said increase shall not apply to the commutation price of rations of any officer above the rank of Brigadier General, or any officer entitled to commutation for fuel or quarters.

It relieves all officers from the payment of the income tax, and grants to all officers and volunteers who shall continue in the service to the close of the war, upon being mustered out of the service, three months' pay.

This latter provision shall not apply to officers not on duty and not to officers entitled to commutation for fuel and quarters. No action was taken on the bill.

Mr. Collamar offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for information as to whether any permits to trade in cotton in the seceded States had been granted since the 2d of July last; if so what had been the nature of the permits or licenses; whether they were paid for; by what influence they were obtained; under what law they were granted, &c.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling on the President for information relative to the late peace mission.

Mr. Saulsbury objected to the resolution. Laid over.

The amendments to the enrollment bill were taken up. The section providing the manner in which State and local bounties shall be paid was stricken out.

Mr. Wilson called up the bill in relation to enrollment, as reported by the Military Committee, which is as follows: That from and after the passage of this act any person enrolled and liable to be drafted may be accepted as a substitute for a drafted person, and such drafted person shall be exempt from such service for such time as the substitute shall be held to service under the terms of his enlistment.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That no person owing military service shall be exempted from military duty, to perform the same on account of furnishing a substitute for the army unless the substitute is presented in person to the Board of enrollment by which the principal is enrolled and is accepted by said Board of Enrollment.

Section 3. And be it further enacted that any recruiting agent, substitute, or other person who shall enlist or cause to be enlisted as volunteer or substitute any insane person or persons, in a condition of intoxication, or deserter from the military or naval service, knowing the same to be such, or who shall deprive any volunteer or substitute of any portion of State, local, or United States bounty to which he may be entitled, shall, upon conviction by any Court Martial or Military Commission, be fined not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of such court martial or military commission.

4. And be it hereby ordained, That any officer who shall muster into the military or naval service any deserter from said service, or insane person or person in a condition of intoxication, knowing him to be such shall, upon conviction by any court or military commission, be dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States.

Section 5. And be it further enacted that State and local bounties hereafter paid to any volunteer or substitute, upon entry into the military or naval service of the United States, shall be paid in installments as follows: One-third at the time of muster into the service of such volunteer or substitute; one-third at the expiration of half the term of service, and one-third at the expiration of the term of such service, unless sooner discharged; and in case of his death while in the service, the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his widow, it he shall leave a widow; if not, to his children; or if there be none, to his mother if there be no widow.

Section 6. And be it further enacted, That the remainder of the term of service of any person who shall hereafter enter the military or naval service as a volunteer or drafted man, and shall desert or be discharged by reason of physical disability existing previous to his entering the service, shall be added to the amount drawn from the district to which the volunteer or drafted man shall have been credited, and the same shall be filled from such district by enlistment or draft.

Section 7. And be it further enacted, That in addition to other lawful penalties of crime or desertion from the military or naval service, all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall not return to said service or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within 60 days after the passage of this act, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any of the rights of a citizen. And all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service shall be liable to the penalties of this section.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, setting forth the provisions of the preceding sections.

Mr. Hendricks moved that the fifth section be stricken out, and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Buckalew offered an amendment to repeal that section of the enrollment bill which permits Governors of States to send agents to States in rebellion to recruit and fill up their quotas.

Mr. Wilson hoped this amendment would not be adopted.

Mr. Salsbury would like the Senator from Massachusetts to answer a question. He (Salsbury) had seen it stated in the papers that immediately after the fall of Savannah Massachusetts had agents there to fill the quota of that State. No authority had been given to do this, but after the slaves had been put on shipboard Gov. Andrew had made application to the President for permission to enlist these men, and it had been granted.

He (Salsbury) was opposed to this, while the young men of his State (Delaware) had to respond in person to all the drafts.

Mr. Wilson replied that he did not know about this special case, but he knew Governor Andrew was an earnest man, and was in favor of enlisting blacks. If the agents of Massachusetts were not first on the ground, they must have traveled slower than other agents after they started.

Mr. Grimes hoped the amendment would pass. He was opposed to permitting State agents to go to rebel States. If blacks wanted to enlist, they should enlist in the United States service, and not under the auspices of such men as Governor Andrew sent to Savannah.

Mr. Wilson, in reply to Mr. Saulsbury, said Massachusetts furnished, up to December 22, 125,437 men for three years, being a surplus of 7,138 more than the Governor had been called on for. She had furnished 153,000 men altogether, and they were equal to 125,437 for three years. She furnished last year 45,446 recruits.

Mr. Sherman said: How many of these were credits for naval recruits?

Mr. Wilson—I believe 16,000 men. Of the entire number of men furnished by Massachusetts, 10,622 were foreign born. There has been a great deal said about importations. We imported and put in for Massachusetts regiments 907 men from Germany; and the number of black men put in the service by Massachusetts, taking the whole enlistments at home and in the rebel States, is 4,731. Here is 15,000 altogether, out of 125,000 that were born out of the United States.

Mr. Sumner—I am not aware that any abuse has followed the section proposed to be stricken out. I am not aware that any evil consequences have followed.

Mr. Grimes—Have you read Sherman's letter?

Mr. Sumner—Yes. I recollect it. It was a very pointed letter, written with the point of the sword rather than the pen. [Laughter.] I therefore submit to the Senate that, inasmuch as the section exists, as it is already on our statute books, it should not be hastily removed unless some reason can be shown for the removal. The burden, therefore, is with the Senator from Pennsylvania—Buckalew.

SPECIAL TO WEST'RN PRESS

February 7—3 A. M.

Financial Matters in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The bull combination in the gold market carried the price up, and there was considerable animation and activity. The general disposition to believe there is to be no peace at present assists in giving the market an upward turn. Petroleum market steady and prices higher, at 49a50c. for crude, 66a68c. for refined in bond, and 86a88c. for free.

Paymaster Read, of the gunboat Granite City, who was lately paroled from Camp Grace, Texas, publishes an account of the inhuman treatment of the prisoners who have been confined in Texas for several months. The barbarity of the rebels at Andersonville and Salisbury is repeated at Camp Grace. The food is insufficient and of very bad quality and the prisoners were subjected to constant insult and indignity. In September and October the mortality was one per cent. a day. Out of 111 naval prisoners, 79 have died.

Result of Peace Conference.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The result of the peace conference has afforded the "bulls" a chance of running up prices. Railroad stocks better throughout. There was more disposition to buy, and a fair business was done. Government securities higher and in good demand.

Intelligence from Mobile.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Mobile Register says that the meat crop of Alabama and that part of Mississippi not occupied by the enemy, is very large. The yield is double this year what it was last. The planters have been selling their surplus of green pork at one dollar a pound.

Gen. Brown reports that Hood's army lost 65 cannon out of 108, during their retreat.

Gallagher's Evening Board.

NEW YORK, February 6.—At Gallagher's evening exchange gold was 214¾; New York Central 112; Erie 75½, Hudson 107¼, Reading 106¼; Pittsburg 81; Toledo 114½. Rock Island 95¼; Northwestern 35; Fort Wayne 95; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates 27½; Cumberland 46. Quicksilver 86¾; Maraposa 11⅝; Stock and gold market very strong. Gold after call 215.

Rebel Deserters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald's Washington special says: It is stated that the number of rebel prisoners desiring to take the oath of allegiance has greatly increased within the past few weeks. During January over 1,000 took the oath at Point Lookout alone, and were released.

Diplomatic Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The first volume of diplomatic correspondence has been published, making 900 pagees. It refers to affairs with Great Britain, but does not make a clear record. It shows what passes between our Government and Great Britain on the fitting out of the Rappahannock and other pirates.

The correspondence in relation to the iron clads built at Laird's ship yard is given at length. Letters concerning the affair of the Chesapeake were then given. Business of blockade running is touched upon by Mr. Seward.

The position already gained by Sherman opens to their advance a greater portion of the rebel territory northward. The ultimate points of advance are not yet understood, but results will happily disappoint the North.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE UNION PRESS, }
MONDAY EVENING, February 6, 1865. }

Business to-day, the first of the week, was rather slight, as regards sales, though we notice a large amount of imports by the river, chiefly the mail boats from the East, via Cincinnati. Owing to the improvement of gold the general market for articles of import has a firmer or upward tendency, but some articles of consumption, owing to a falling off in demand, are dull at rather lower figures. The pork packing season is over throughout the West, and the product is conceded to be rather short of the previous season, including Cincinnati, where, according to the Price Current, the number of hogs this season is short of last, but the weight is greater. The whole number packed was 350,600. The average weight is just 201⅛ lbs., and the average yield of lard 24 1-5 lbs., per hog.

In the flour market we note no change, and the inquiry confined to the daily demands of consumers, with sales of superfine brands at $8 25 to 8 75, as to quality. Plain extra to extra family ranges from $9 to 10 25 in lots. Fancy brands retailing at $11 to 12 25. Wheat ranges from $1 90 to 1 95 for red from wagons, and $2 to 2 05 from stores. Prime white commands $2 07 to 2 12½ from stores. Corn firm at $1 05 to 1 15 for ear and shelled from wagons, and $1 25 to 1 35 from stores. Oats range from 80 to 85c for common, and 90 to 95c for Northern from stores. Rye scarce at $1 10 to 1 20 from wagons, and $1 30 to 1 35 from stores. Offal at the mills is scarce, with sales of Bran at $25 per ton; Shorts $28@30; Shipstuffs $35, and Middling $40@50 per ton.

Groceries though dull are a little firmer, and we quote Rio coffee in lots at 45c, some holders of prime asking an advance, as stocks are light; and gold enhanced. Spices we quote at 35@35c, and pepper 46@47c. New plantation molasses $1 42@1 45 per gallon. We quote old molasses at $1 20 to 1 35 per gallon, as to package and quality. Good Eastern and St. Louis sirups scarce at $1 35 to 1 45 in small packages, while inferior sells at $1 10 to 1 25. Limited sales N. O. sugar at 26c for old crop, and 27 to 27½c for choice new crop in hhds, with a sale of clarified at 27½ to 28c, and dray load lots of hard sugars at 30 to 31c. We quote good rice at 15½ to 16c, and 15c for inferior.

The money market is rather tight and unsettled, with an advance in gold, which opened in New York at 212, advanced to 214¾, and declined at noon to 213½. The brokers here were buying and selling to-day at the following rates for currency:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	212	215
Silver	202	205
Kentucky Banks	Par.	Par.
Indiana and Ohio	Par.	......
Eastern	1 dis.	......
State Bank Tennessee	50	55
Planters' Bank, Tenn.	70	75
Union Bank, "	65	70
Virginia and North Carolina	20	25
Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama	35	40
Eastern Exchange	⅛@¼ dis.	Par.
5-20 Coupons	210	......
5-20 Bonds	108	110
Demand Notes	210	......
Government Vouchers	8@10 dis.	......
Orders on Washington	2	......

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Green Apples, scarce, at 4 00 to $8 50, as to quality, per barrel; dried Apples in demand at 12@14c per lb for new; dried Peaches, none. Butter, 40@45c, in boxes or firkins; choice, 48@50c. Bees wax nominal at 50@60c. Brooms, common, $4 50@5 25; best Shaker, $6 00@6 25 ℔ doz. Cheese—Western Reserve, in lots, 21@21½c to the trade, and 22c to retailers; Hamburg 22½c. Dairy cheese, choice, 25c. Feathers dull, and buyers are offering 60@62c. Flax seed buying at $2 75@2 80. Ginseng nominal at 95c@$1 00. Beans nominal at $2 10@2 20 for white. Potatoes are scarce at $4 25@4 50 ℔ bbl, in lots, while choice Northern command $4 50@5 00. Onions, in lots, $6 00 to $6 50 ℔ barrel. Eggs dull at 42@43c per dozen in barrels for limed, and 45@48c for fresh, packed.

COAL—Best Pittsburg continues to retail at 32c per bushel, delivered, or $8 per load of 25 bushels. Light supply of Pomeroy coal, with sales to boats at 25c.

HAY—The demand is rather limited, and buyers are offering $28 per ton for round lots of baled timothy, with small sales at $29. Sales from stores at $31 to 31 per ton. Sales of loose hay at $1 25 per 100 lbs, or $25 per ton. Stocks on hand light. Straw, baled, $16 per tun.

OILS—Firm, with sales of coal, or burning oil, at 92@97c, as to qualiity. Lubricating oil ranges from 50c to $1, as to quality. Lard oil firmer, with sales at $2 05 to $2 10 per gallon, for choice, and $1 95 to $2 for No. 2, by the barrel. Benzine ranges from 60 to 65c. Linseed oil, by the quantity, $1 60@1 62 per gallon.

RAGS—In good demand at 8@8½c for cotton, white and colored; also 8c for jeans and linseys, while soft wool range from 10 to 13c; hard wool 1c per pound.

STARCH.—We quote best Madison at 8¾c in round lots, and small sales at 9@9¼c.

SALT—We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt, by the 100 bbl lots or more, at 65c per bushel, and small lots at 70c.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Monday.—The offerings at the auction warehouses today were only 26 hhds, with no sales at the Louisville and Boone ware houses. Prices to-day were as follows:

AT THE PICKETT—2 hhds low grade at $6 25 to 7, 8 hhds light lugs at $8 to 9. 2 hhds heavy lugs at $10 to 10 50, 1 hhd at $22, 10 hhds light to fair leaf at $13 75 to 39 75, and 1 hhd heavy manufacturing leaf at $48 50.

AT THE NINTH STREET—2 hhds only at $7 20 and 21.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6—P. M.

Cotton firmer but not very active; 80c for middling. Flour—State and Western 5c better and a moderate business; $9 35@9 45 for extra State, $10 65@10 90 for extra R H O, and $10 95@11 60 for trade brands, market closing quiet. Whisky dull at $2 30@2 20½ for State and $2 30@2 31 for Western. Wheat 2 to 3c better; No. 1 Milwaukee club $2 15. Rye quiet at $1 60. Barley steady. Corn quiet and without decided change. Oats quiet; $1 09 offered and $1 09½ asked for Western. Petroleum quiet at 48 to 49c for crude, 68 for refined in bond, and 87 to 88 for do free. Pork opened unsettled and closed decidedly firmer, and a good demand; $35@36 for new mess, closing at $36 for regular, $33 25@34 do, cash and regular way, closing at $34 cash, $29 50@30 50 for prime, and $34 75@35 for prime mess. Also 2500 bbls new mess, February and March, buyer' option, part reported at $38, and the remainder at $40. Beef quiet. Provisions quiet. Bacon in good demand. Cut meats quiet and firm at 17@18¼ for shoulders, and 18@22 for hams. Lard firmer at 23. Butter firmer.

Money quiet, easy and a good supply at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109⅛@109⅝. Government stocks a shade firmer and a moderate demand. Gold firmer, with however only a moderate business; opening at 212, and closing at 213⅞.

Stocks firmer; U S 6s '81 coupons 110; 5-20 coupons 108½; 10-40 coupons 101⅞; O & M 27; Cumberland 45; Pacific Mail 280; N Y C 110; Erie 73½; do p'fd 91; Hudson 105; Reading 105½; M C 110¼; M S 69¼; Pittsburg 82½; N W 33¾; R I 93½.

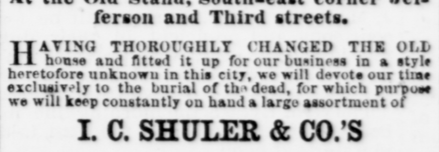
Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.

Loans, decrease	$477,583
Specie, increase	785,323
Circulation, decrease	39,203
Deposits, increase	3,415,325

UNDERTAKING.

KING & OWEN,



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Justly celebrated Air-tight Galvanized Wrought Iron Caskets and Cases, which for lightness, durability, style and finish, surpass anything before offered to the public.

We also keep on hand CRANE, BREED & CO.'S and W. M. RAYMOND & CO.'S Metalic Burial Caskets and Cases. Also, a large assortment of Wooden Coffins and Coffin Mountings. All calls attended to promptly night or day, in the city or country, by one of the firm in person.

The senior partner of this house has the exclusive agency for the sale of I. C. SHULER & CO.'S Caskets and Cases in the Eastern Division of Kentucky, commencing at the mouth of Salt River (excepting some three or four counties where they are now sold,) and is prepared to furnish Undertakers with them by calling at our office, corner Third and Jeffersons streets.

jan2 KING & OWEN.

W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER
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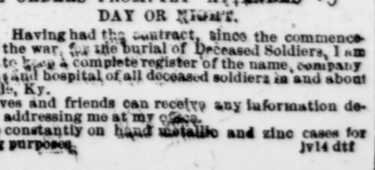
LOUISVILLE, KY.



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N. B. Having had the contract, since the commencement of the war, for the burial of Deceased Soldiers, I am enabled to keep a complete register of the name, company regiment and hospital of all deceased soldiers in and about Louisville, Ky.

Relatives and friends can receive any information desired by addressing me at my office.

I keep constantly on hand metallic and zinc cases for shipping purposes. jy14 dtf

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MARION HARLAND.

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writes for Godey each month, and for no other magazine. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

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(From which there can be no deviation.)

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One copy, one year	$3 00
Two copies, one year	5 50
Three copies, one year	7 50
Four copies, one year	10 00
Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making six copies	14 00
Eight copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making nine copies	21 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making twelve copies	27 50

Additions to any of the above clubs, $2 50 each subscriber.

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We have no club with any other Magazine or Newspaper.

The money must all be sent at one time for any Club.

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1865.

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HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.—Harper's magnificently illustrated edition of the Great Rebellion has reached its tenth number. Civill & Calvert have all the numbers. Price 30 cents each. tf

Summary of News by Yesetrday Evening's Dispatches.

The Peace Conference at Ft. Monroe--Interesting Details of the Affair--Attitude of both Parties Unchanged--Hood's Army Reported at Tuscumbia--A Terrible Steamboat Disaster--105 Lives Lost--Destructive Fire in Cincinnati.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The Times' Washington special says: Mr. Seward reached Fortress Monroe in advance of Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell. Upon the arrival of these gentlemen, they at once had an interview, and informed Mr. Seward of their desire to roceed to Washington, for the purpose of discussing the question of peace with the President.

Mr. Seward informed them that it was the President's wish that the discussion should take place at Fortress Monroe, and that he had been sent to meet them at that point upon that subject. The commissioners pressed with considerable earnestness for leave to visit Washington, and finally alleged that their Government had consented to send them only in consequence of Mr. Blair's assurance that they should have a personal interview with President Lincoln.

Mr. Seward assured them that the pledge would be fulfilled, and at once telegraphed to the President that his presence was necessary. After Mr. Lincoln's arrival the conference lasted four hours, and was perfectly friendly and good tempered throughout.

On our side the conversation was mainly conducted by the President; on theirs by Mr. Hunter, Mr. Stephens occasionally taking part. The rebel commissioners said nothing whatever of their personal views or wishes, but spoke solely and exclusively for their government, and at the outset, and throughout the conference, declared their entire lack of authority to make, receive, or consider any proposition whatever looking toward a close of the war except on the basis of a recognition of the independence of the Confederate States.

As a preliminary condition, the President presented the subject to them in every conceivable form, suggesting the most liberal and considerate modification whatever, in the existing legislation and action of the U. S. Government, which might be regarded as specially hostile to the rights and interests, or wounding the pride of the Southern people, but in no single particular could he induce them to swerve for a moment from their demand for recognition.

They did not present this conspicuously as resting on their own convictions or wishes, but as the condition which their Government had made absolutely indispensable to any negotiations or discussions whatever concerning peace.

President Lincoln on the other hand informed them that at every point that such recognition was utterly and totally out of the question, that the United States could stop the war and arrest—even temporarily—the movements of its armies only on the condition that the authority of the National Government shall be recognized and obeyed over the whole territory of the United States.

This point conceded, ne assured them that upon every other matter of difference they would be treated with the utmost liberality, but without that recognition, the war must and would go on.

All the conversation which took place between the respective parties come back to and turned upon this radical and irreconcilable difference. Neither side could be swerved a hair's breadth from its position, and, therefore, the attempt at negotiation was an utter failure.

Upon separating, it was distinctly understood and explicitly stated that the attitude of each Government was to be precisely what it would have been if this interview had never taken place.

The Cabinet received these explanations as complete and satisfactory as the feeling was unanimous and earnest, that the country must now arouse itself to renewed efforts and prepare to make fresh sacrifices in the defense of the integrity of the Union and the preservation of the Government. As you know the source of this dispatch I need not assure you that it is perfectly reliable.

It is understood that Mr. Fessenden's retirement from the Treasury Department will take place within a few days, and it is confidently predicted, I believe truly, that his successor will be from the city of New York. In the present condition of the finances, and with the certainty that the war is now to be carried on with renewed vigor and determination on both sides, this becomes a question of very great importance.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The Herald's dispatches from Thomas' army say that deserters report that the remnant of Hood's army is at Tuscumbia; also that Gen. Ripley had relieved Hood in command.

During a discussion in the rebel House on arming slaves, Mr. Wigfall, in reply to those who said they were not fighting for slavery, declared that he was fighting for slavery, and nothing else.

A Richmond paper of the 3d says: The Yankee cavalry are moving toward Fredericksburg.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d says a large number of stragglers have returned to Hood's army.

The Richmond Whig says Hindman and Mr. Foote are on their way to Sonora.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—Hill & Hubbert's commission warehouse, and the Alleghany House, on Water street, were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about thirty thousand dollars.

Up to last evening, eight bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the train on the Marietta and Cincinnati road, but they were so badly burned that only a few could be recognized.

There was supposed to be but fifteen passengers on the train at the time of the accident.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—It is reported and believed that since the President's return, he has related to the Cabinet the particulars of the conference with the rebel commissioners, and they all indorse his course. No official action has, however, been taken.

To-day's Chronicle says that Stephens, Hunter and Campbell have, before this, laid their case before the Southern people, and their people have heard, or must soon hear, that their leaders will consent to nothing but the recognition of the rebellion. We are, of course, unauthorized to say how much Mr. Lincoln was willing to concede.

The only condition to honorable peace seems to have been declined by the rebel commissioners, that condition being the restoration of the Federal Union and obedience to all the laws of Congress.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The Herald's Washington special says: Those in position to know the real facts of the recent peace conference look upon the result as being very far from a failure.

It is impossible for Lincoln or Seward to say to what extent negotiations have failed or succeeded until a reply to the report of Stephens and his associates is received from Richmond.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 6, M.—The river is still closed; weather cloudy but pleasant.

CINCINNATI, Feb., 6, M.—River risen 3 feet. Weather clear. Thermometer 49; barometer 29:60.

ALL CAN NOW BE SUITED.—We have just received another lot of the SUPERB FRENCH INK, which we can now supply in quarts, pints and half pints. The celebrated French Fluid that, at the East, is preferred to all others, is already extolled by those who are using it in this market. Of a perfectly legible and beautiful violet tint, when first opened, it dries immediately a rich, unalterable purple. It is equally good for records, correspondence, and copying. Ask for the new French Fluid, at Civill & Calvert's, 431 Main street. tf

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☞ HOW TO GET A FARM AND WHERE TO FIND ONE, is the title of a new book, by the author of "Ten Acres Enough." Price $1 75. Civill & Calvert have it

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVALS. MONDAY, Feb. 6.

General Buell, Cincinnati;	Nick Longworth, Cincin'ti;
Huntsman, "	S. B. Young, "
Nightingale, "	Echo No. 2, "
A. Baker, "	Fanny Gilbert, "
Nashville, "	J. N. Kellogg, "
Robert Moore, "	Silver Spray, "
Peytona, New Orleans;	Clifton, Memphis;
Robert Burns, Memphis.	

DEPARTURES.

Westmoreland, Park'sb'g;	General Buell, Cincinnati;
Nick Longworth, Cin'nati;	Clifton, "
Robert Burns, "	Nightingale, Memphis;
Echo No. 2, Memphis;	A. Baker, "
Fanny Gilbert, "	Nashville, "
J. N. Kellogg, "	Robert Moore, "
Nora, "	Arizonia, "
Navigator, "	Science No. 2, "
Silver Spray, New Orleans.	

THE RIVER, as we anticipated, was falling rather fast yesterday, with seven feet nine inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had fallen five inches at the head of the falls, and fifteen inches at Portland. The weather was rather cool, and cloudy in the morning, but more moderate in the evening, with the thermometer ranging as high as 40 in the shade.

On the falls last evening there were five feet nine inches water in the pass of the Indian chute, and scant five feet water over the rocks.

There was a good deal of ice floating in the river yesterday morning, but in the evening it was thinning out fast, with the prospect that it would all be gone before morning.

Business along the wharf was quite active all day, with a large increase of tonnage in port, the greater portion of which, however, is under Government orders. Several New Orleans and Memphis packets had arrived, with limited receipts of sugar and cotton.

Freights to New Orleans are 75 cents for pound lots; whisky, oil, &c., $2 50 per bbl; flour $1 25 per bbl; apples and potatoes $1 per bbl; cattle $20 per head, and sheep $2 per head.

Pound freights to Memphis 50 cents, whisky $2 per barrel, flour 75 cents, and potatoes 60 cents. Ohio river freights 50 cents per 100 pounds.

To Nashville, pound freights 75 cents, whisky, &c., $2 50 per barrel, salt $2 00, flour $1 25, apples, &c., $1 00 per barrel. Hay $20 per ton; horses and mules $15 per head.

Our dispatches report a rise of 3 feet yesterday in the river at Cincinnati, and that the river at Pittsburg is still unchanged.

The Cumberland was swelling slowly on Sunday, with little business in that quarter at present.

Nearly all the boats in port were raising steam last evening to start away during the night, and we have placed them in our list of departures.

Our thanks are due to the officers of the Peytona, from New Orleans, for the latest papers. She arrived at Portland early yesterday morning and returns to New Orleans again on Thursday evening.

The Clifton and Robt. Burns arrived from Memphis yesterday, each laden with cotton for Cincinnati.

The Steve Decatur, from this port has gone to Grand View to load with corn and hay for Eastport.

The Olive Branch was to have left Cairo for New Orleans on the 2d inst.

We learn that Capt. A. Landford recently purchased the Prairie State at Cairo, and was freighting her for Memphis.

Capt. John S. Woolfolk of this city has again taken the command of the New Orleans and Vicksburg packet Big Grey Eagle.

We learn from the Cincinnati Commercial that Captains Dean and Pepper have sold their interests in the steamers Alice Dean, Silver Moon, and Golden Eagle to W. E. Gibson & Co., of Aurora, Ind.

We learn from the officers of the mail boat that the river at Cincinnati, Sunday at noon, was falling; and just as the boat started a fire broke out in "rat row."

The S. B. Young, Capt. Veal, arrived here yesterday, where she is to be delivered over to her new owners, and will be withdrawn from the Madison and Louisville packet trade. She will probably load for Memphis and Helena.

By special dispatch from Cairo to Shirley & Woolfolk, from Capt. Gilmore, we learn that the Ella Faber had arrived all safe at Cairo on Saturday. She had been laid up in the great ice gorge in the Mississippi, at Dog Tooth Bend, but when the ice gave way she got out safe. The Southwester and David Watts were sunk, and six other boats were lodged on the ice, hard and fast, and a rise would be required to get them off. When the great mass of ice that obstructed the channel broke loose the river fell some five feet, leaving the boats in the ice ashore.

The Ella Faber left Cairo for this port on Sunday and will be due this evening.

THE INDIANA.—We learn from Captain Neal that the new steamer Indiana leaves Madison to-day for Cincinnati, where she loads for New Orleans. She may be looked for here about the last of the week. Capt. J. S. Neal takes charge of the boat, with Mr. Collins, and Charley Miller, late of the S. B. Young, in the clerk's office.

THE STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS—FOR NEW ORLEANS.—We invite the attention of passengers and shippers to the new steamer Saint Nicholas that is announced for New Orleans this evening. She is a clipper, staunch built packet, suitable for the New Orleans, or any other good trade, having excellent passenger accommodations, and freight room for over 1,000 tuns of freight. She was built at New Albany, Ind., under the auspices of J. B. Ford & Co. whose enterprize is enduring, and untiring. They also own and built the St. Charles, her counterpart in all essential particulars, with only the difference that the water wheels of the Saint Nicholas are further off than those of the other boat, and it is thought it may give her the advantage in speed.

The dimensions of the Saint Nicholas are length of hull 235 feet, with 35 feet beam, and 6½ feet depth of hole. The hull is extra fastened, and the deck under the boilers hold up by arches. The engines from the American foundry of J. B. Ford & Son are fine specimens of art, the cylinders being each 22 inches in diameter with 7 feet strokes. She has also a doctor engine, and all other late improvements, and labor saving engines, while the steam power is in three boilers, each 20 feet in length, and 46 inches in diameter, with 19 return flues in each boiler, giving the boat a great amount of fire surface. The water wheels are 28 feet in diameter, with 12 feet length of buckets. She has a beautiful full length, well furnished, and beautifully fitted up cabin for the comfortable accommodation of passengers.

The St. Nicholas starts to New Orleans this evening in charge of Capt. Jim S. Richey, a gallant and thorough boatman, who will take every care of passengers, and safely manage the boat. The clerks, Messrs. J. M. Beatty and C. Hurley, will be found courteous and proficient in their duties. She is a good boat, well provided in all respects, and we commend her to the public. She starts at 4 o'clock from Portland.

The Gen. Lytle is the morning line mailboat for Cincinnati and the East to-day. She starts at noon.

The Major Anderson is the regular afternoon packet to-day for Cincinnati, starting at 4 o'clock.

The Cumberland was falling again yesterday, with only three feet water reported on the shoals.

Among the arrivals at Nashville Sunday were the Irene, J. S. Hall, Little Giant, and Tacony.

The J. S. Hall departed for Nashville under orders.

IMPORTS BY THE RIVER.

MEMPHIS PER ROBERT BURNS.—32 hhds sugar, 50½ bbls molasses, Gardner & Co; 3 hhds cocoanuts, T D Gatana; 31 bbls oranges, Cropper, Patton & Co; sundries, owners.

MEMPHIS PER CLIFTON.—12 bales cotton, G. W. Wicks.

CINCINNATI PER GENERAL BUELL.—190 pkgs, 4 bags coffee, Robinson; 280 bdls paper, Dupont; 200 bbls flour, B & C; 200 bbls whisky, 103 express packages, 8 bbls fish, 26 pkgs furniture, 7 hhds tobocco, consignees.

CINCINNATI PER NICK LONGWORTH.—58 bags coffee, 76 pkgs, G & Bro; 1 hhd sugar, 31 pkgs, S & D; 29 do, Schultz; 2c bags coffee 6 bbls sirup 16 bbls liquor, Gheens; 25 tcs hams, 100 bblss whisky, Mitchell & Armstrong; 2 bxs, L A Civill; 12 cases wine, Cropper, P & B; 25 do, 4 bbls, Thurman; 60 bbls, 10 half do molasses, 23 bbls sugar, 5 bags rice, 18 do coffee, 2 chests tea, E G Wiginton & Co; 350 bags mall, 60 kegs beer, 25 pkgs rags, 15 bbls apples, 3 pieces marble, 55 bags coffee, 65 pkgs furniture, 40 cases milk, 80 bxs cheese, 41 pkgs castings, 85 bxs cheese, 20 pkgs dried apples, 100 bales gunny bags, 25 bbls fish, 70 bbls apples, 285 pkgs mdse, consignees; 137 bbls, Moore, B & Co; 90 bbls krout, Dr. Newbury; 39 pkgs, Capt De Wolf.

NEW ORLEANS PER PEYTONA.—10 hhds tobacco, Bodne; 13 pkgs hides, L & Co; 9 hhds sugar, R Murrell; 12 do do, Gardder & Co; 20 bbls oranges, Gazzole, 83 do do, Cincinnati; 20 do do, owners.

STEAMBOATS.

Regular New Passenger Packet for Cairo, Memphis, Natchez and New Orleans.

SAINT NICHOLAS, Richey, Master, Will leave as above on THIS DAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVELY, from Portland. For freight or passage apply on board or to CROPPER, PATTON & CO., Agents, Nos. 143 and 145 Wall street.
fe7 1t

For Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

PEYTONA, Bowers, Master, Will leave as above THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVELY, from Portland. For freight or passage apply on board or to CROPPER, PATTON & CO., Agents, Nos. 143 and 145 Wall street.
fe7 3t

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

SAINT NICHOLAS, Richey, Master, Will leave as above THIS DAY, the 7th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M, POSITIVELY, from Portland. For freight or passage apply on board or to MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.
fe7 1t

For Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

PEYTONA, Bowers, Master, Will leave as above THURSDAY, the 9th inst, at 4 o'clock P. M., POSITIVELY, from Portland. For freight or passage apply on board or to MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.
fe7 3t

U. S. Mail Line for Cincinnati

MORNING BOATS.
GEN. LYTLE and GEN. BUELL—Leave Daily at 11 A. M., from wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

EVENING BOATS.
NICK LONGWORTH and MAJ. ANDERSON—Leave Daily, at 3 P. M., from wharf-boat, foot of Third street.
JOS. CAMPION, Ag't, Wharf-boat.
oc22 dtf

1864. 1864.

Louisville and Henderson

U. S. MAILBOATS,

For Owensboro', Evansville and Henderson, connecting at Evansville with the Cairo and Evansville Packets.

The new and light draught steamers MORNING STAR and TABASCON will leave every Tuesday Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

NOTICE.

All freights and passengers must be at the Portland wharf before 5 o'clock P. M., as the boats will not be delayed after that time under any circumstance. Letters bills of lading, packages, &c., must be left with the Agents, on Fourth sreet, between Main and the river, before 1 o'clock P. M. J. H. RUNCE, Sup't.

INSURANCE.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire,

ON THE

Participation or Return Premium Plan!

THE

Cheapest and Safest System of Insurance!

BENJ. D. KENNEDY,

INSURANCE AGENT,

Office No. 413 Main Street, south side, between Fourth and Fifth, over D. O'Hare's Trunk Store, Louisville, Kentucky.

I AM PREPARED TO ISSUE POLICIES ON BUILDINGS, STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, FURNITURE IN DWELLINGS, RENTS, LEASES and other insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, at current rates, on the Participation or Return Premium plan, by which three-fourths of the entire profits of the Company are refunded each year to the policy holder.

Continental Insurance Co., New York City, Cash Capital	$1,500,000
North American Fire Insurance Co., New York City, Cash Capital	625,000
Washington Insurance Co., New York City, Cash Capital	600,000
Home Insurance Co., New Haven, Cash Capital	650,000

☞ All losses fairly and liberally adjusted and promptly paid. BENJ. D. KENNEDY, Agent.
ja26 3m

PLOWS.

THE GENUINE BRINLY PLOW

WE HAVE ON HAND A LARGE STOCK OF ALL sizes of this

UNRIVALLED PLOW,

Manufactured of the very best materials under the personal supervision of our MR. BRINLY, the Inventor and Patentee.

We are the sole proprietors in Kentucky of the

Monitor Clothes Washer and Wringer,

Which we are satisfied is THE VERY BEST article of the kind ever offered in this market.

AGENCIES.—Forsyth's Scales, Louis' Oil Stone Works, Huron Grindstones, Lewis' Patent Calendar Clocks, Shaw's Patent Gas Stoves.

BRINLY, DODGE & HARDY, 325 West Main st., bet. 3d and 4th. Louisville, Ky.
fe1 tf

IRON. NAILS, &C.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

IRON MERCHANTS,

No. 236, Main and Third Sts.

AGENTS FOR

Shoenberger's Juniata Boiler Plates and Heads.

FAIRBANK'S SCALES,

Coal, Cattle, Platforms, Beams, &c.,

Considered the best in use.

SAFES! SAFES! SAFES!

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF,

Suitable for Offices, Paymasters, Steamboats, &c.

We sell the above articles at the Manufacturers' prices. ja2 deod4m

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE REmoved their place of business to No. 418 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, where they will continue the wholesale Grocery and Commission business.
ja12 tf A. H. & W. O. GARDNER.

CLAIM AGENCY.

Government Claims.

JUDGE S. W. JOHNSTON, OF WASHINGTON CITY, and COL. S. D. BRUCE, late 20th Kentucky Infantry, of Louisville, Ky., have associated themselves together for the collection and prosecution of claims against the Government. S. W. Johnston will reside at Washington City and S. D. Bruce at Louisville. They will give attention to all business before the Court of Claims and the various Departments of the Government, and give special attention to all Steamboat claims for loss or damage.

Office at present at the southwest corner of Main and Second streets, back room, up stairs, where all business confided to us will be promptly attended to by Colonel Bruce or Charles J. Clarke, Esq., who is authorized to do so for us. Address JOHNSON & BRUCE,
ja23 1m Care of C. J. Clarke, Louisville, Ky.

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE.

JAMES S. PHELPS................ISAAC H. CALDWELL.
JAS. B. TURNLEY

PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO.,

LOUISVILLE

TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,

Corner Main and Tenth and Main and Eleventh Streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

☞ Office corner of Tenth street.

HAVE ample room for storage and all the facilities for making quick sales and prompt returns. a29dtf

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMTS

GROCERIES.

JAMES A. FRAZER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Nos. 66 and 68 Walnut St.,

Cincinnati, O.

COFFEES, TEAS, SUGARS, SIRUPS, SPICES, &c. Fish of all kinds and all sizep packages. Long continuance in the trade enables me to offer special inducements to buyers. ja9 tf

HOTEL.

BURNETT HOUSE,

CINCINNATI, O.

SILAS F MILLER, Proprietor.

Late of Galt House Louisville.

ja9 d&w1m

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JNO. H. GRIFFITH. BEN. S. BOARD

GRIFFITH & BOARD,

Commission Merchants

AND DEALERS IN

GROCERIES AND PRODUCE

No. 312 Main St., bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCE.—J. W. Cardwell, Esq., Cashier Harrodsburg Savings Bank; Spratt & Co., Pickett Tobacco Warehouse; Glover & Co., Boone Tobacco Warehouse; S. F. J. Ronald, Ninth Street Tobacco Warehouse; Phelps, Caldwell & Co., Louisville Warehouse; Nock, Wicks & Co., Wm. S. Davis, Esq., A. Rawson & Co. and Gardner & Co., Louisville; C. C. Green, Mail Agent on Ohio river.
nov14 d3m

A. H. & W. O. GARDNER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

418 Main st., bet. 4th and 5th, 1 door above Citizens' B'k,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

ja20 3m

J. C. RODGERS & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PRODUCE, PROVISIONS, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, BEANS, DRIED FRUITS,

Salt and Coal.

No. 220 Main Street, bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer by Permission to

R. M. CUNNINGHAM, Cashier First National Bank.
J. B. SMITH, Vice President Board of Trade.
Dr. D. J. GRIFFITHS, Examining Surgeon U. S. Army.
ja2 tf

A. S. WOODRUFF. JAS. P. HULL. W. D. SMITH

WOODRUFF & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Tobacco Factors

AND DEALERS IN

Wines, Liquors & Cigars,

No. 317 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth,
ja24 3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

FIRM NOTICES.

HAVING SOLD OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES TO MR. WM. TERRY we most cordially recommend him to our friends and patrons and ask for him that patronage so liberally bestowed on us, for which we return our most grateful thanks. One of us or our Mr. Hewitt will be found, at all times, at Mr. Terry's to attend to settling up our business.

O'BRIEN & MIMMS.

January 18, 1865.

HAVING PURCHASED FROM MESSRS. O'BRIEN & MIMMS, their stock of Groceries, I will carry on the GROCERY AND COMMISSION business in all its various branches, at their old stand, 630 Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, where I hope to have the patronage of my old friends and purchasers in this market.

WM TERRY.

January 18, 1865. ja19 d&wlf

Louisville Tobacco Warehouse.

WITH THE INTENTION OF ENGAGING IN another business, demanding my undivided attention, my connection with the firm of PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO. ceased, by mutual consent, on the 31st of October last. The business will be conducted by my former partners, who are most cheerfully recommended to my friends and the public as eminently worthy of confidence and patronage. JO. K. GANT.
JANUARY 16TH, 1865.

THE undersigned continue business under the firm style of PHELPS, CALDWELL & CO. Stimulated by the very liberal patronage they have received, they are determined that nothing shall be omitted on their part to merit a continuation of the confidence of their friends. They now have, besides their principal Warehouse on the corner of Tenth and Main, extensive buildings on the corner of Main and Eleventh streets and Tenth and Walnut, erected by them for storage.

JAMES S. PHELPS,
ISAAC H. CALDWELL,
JAMES B. TURNLEY
ja16 d&w1m

FUEL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

ADAMSVILLE COAL.

THE UNDERSINGNED ARE THE SOLE AGENTS for the sale of this article of Pure Coal, and will have on hand in a few days several barge loads. We can commend it as equal to any OHIO RIVER COAL. Our supplies will be constant. Orders for small quantities for family use will be taken at our office, 220 Main street, between Second and Third, and promptly filled in the city. Can deliver by the barge load at any point on the Ohio river, or its navigable tributaries any quantity desired, in any reasonable time and at the lowest rates.

J. C. RODGERS & CO.,
ja28-tf Commission Merchants.

W. L. MURPHY,

East side Third Street, near Main.

Wholesale retail dealer in the best quality of

PITTSBURG COAL.

ORDERS BY RAILROAD AND COUNTRY WAGONS solicited. oc15 dtf

Arctic Researches and Life among the Esquimaux,

BY CHARLES F. HALL,

With Map and 100 Illustrations. Price $4 50. For sale by CIVILL & CALVERT,
dec9 dtf 431 Main street.

A CHOICE LOT OF JUVENILES,

For Premiums, Sunday School Libraries, &c.

oc22 dtf CIVILL & CALVERT, 431 Main street.

FURNISHING GOODS.

WM. W. MORRIS. EDW. HOGG. A. GOWDY.

WM. W. MORRIS & CO.

405 MAIN ST., 105 CHAMBERS ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

NOTIONS,
STATIONERY,
FURNISHING GOODS,
SUTLERS' GOODS,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

405 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
27 dtf

LIVERY STABLE.

Livery and Sale Stable.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BOUGHT THE LIVery and Sale Stable of W. R. Link, on Second, between Main and Market (near the Galt House), would respectfully announce to the public that they hope, by strict attention to business, to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Horses and Buggies and Saddle Horses for Hire.
Horses kept by the day, week or month.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Horses and Mules.

WANTED.—1,000 Horses and Mules, for which the highest market price will be paid. W. S. DEHONEY & CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY., October 27, 1864. oc28 dtf

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

J. J. HIRSCHBUHL,

Watchmaker

AND

JEWELLER,

No. 233 Main Street, one door above Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MILITARY GOODS, AS SWORDS, SABRES, PIStols, Military Trimmings, &c.
☞ WATCHES AND JEWELLRY REPAIRED.
oc25 d f

GOLD PENS.

R. C. HILL'S

CELEBRATED

GOLD PEN

MANUFACTORY

AND

SALESROOM,

No. 333 Third St. near Jefferson.

The largest, heaviest and best Pen for the money in the market. For further particulars send for circular price list. Pens repaired every day. Watch and Pen price list FREE.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED FOR 50 CENTS and stamp.

Watches and Jewelry

The best at 333 Third street.

WATCHES

Repaired in the best style on short notice by experienced workmen and warranted. Terms reasonable. oct dtf

MEDICAL.

HURLEY'S POPULAR

WORM CANDY

THE MOST PLEASANT REMEDY NOW IN USE, as it is CERTAIN in its effects, entirely destroying the worms in children and expelling them from the system. Every parent should have the candy in the house.

THOS. A. HURLEY, Proprietor,
Green st., bet. Sixth and Seventh, Louisville.

For sale by druggists and country merchants everywhere. my23dtf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL GOODS!!

BOOTS AND SHOES

2,000 CASES RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE BY

WOOD & SPELGER.

LOST OR STOLEN.

ON FRIDAY EVENING OR SATURDAY MORNING last a GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH, plain case, and Fob Chain and Seal. On the slide on the chain was the following inscription, "Presented to Capt. Pink Varble by his friends on the Point." A reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be paid for the recovery of the Watch and Chain. [ja10 tf] PINK VARBLE.

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville

RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, OCT. 9, 1864, TRAINS will leave the Depot, corner of Ninth and Broadway—

5 A. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN FOR NASHville daily.

7 A. M. MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN FOR Nashville, Bowling Green and Clarksville daily

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAIN FOR LEBanon, Perryville, Danville, Harrodsburg, Campbellsville and Columbia daily, except Sunday.

7 30 P. M. FREIGHT TRAIN FOR LEBANON.

2 P. M. ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FOR BARDStown daily, except Sunday.

1 P. M. MAIL & PASSENGER TRAIN FOR NASHVILLE daily.

5.30 P. M. THROUGH FREIGHT TRAIN FOR NASHville daily.

B. MARSHEL,
sep19 dtf Sup't of Transportation.

GAS FITTING.

CARR & RYAN,

PRACTICAL

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS

AND

PLUMBERS

Medical College Building, Corner Fifth and Green Streets, Louisville, Ky.

WATER PIPES, Hydrants, Hose, Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Wash Stands, Force and Lift Pumps for Wells and Cisterns, Sheet Lead, Lead and Iron Pipe. FINE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, BRASS WORK AND STEAM VALVES. Jobbing promptly attended to. jy28 dtf

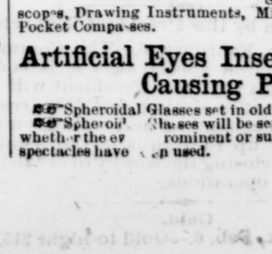
OPTICIAN.

LOUISVILLE

OPTICAL INSTITUTE,

MAIN STREET, UNDER THE NATIONAL HOTEL.

E. SINCERE, Optician,



INTRODUCES the highly improved Spheroidal Spectacle Glasses. If adjusted to the eye by himself, they cannot fail to improve the most failing eye.

The most perfect selection of Stereoscopes and Views, Panoramas, Magic Lanterns, superior Field and Opera Glasses, Hydrometers, Sacrometers, Mycroscopes, Drawing Instruments, Mirrors, Surveyors' and Pocket Compasses.

Artificial Eyes Inserted without Causing Pain.

☞ Spheroidal Glasses set in old frames.
☞ Spheroidal Glasses will be sent to order if it states whether the eyes are prominent or sunk, and what length of spectacles have been used. a22 dtf

PERIODICALS.

British Periodicals,

VIZ,

The London Quarterly Review,
(Conservative.)

The Edinburgh Review,
(Whig.)

The Westminster Review,
(Radical.)

The North British Review,
(Free-Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine
(Tory.)

The American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has *doubled*, the price of paper nearly *trebled*, and taxes, duties, licenses, &c., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms, as follows:

TERMS FOR 1865.

For any one of the Reviews	$4 00	per annum
For any two of the Reviews	7 00	"
For any three of the Reviews	10 00	"
For all four of the Reviews	12 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine	4 00	"
For Blackwood and one Review	7 00	"
For Blackwood and any two Reviews	10 00	"
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15 00	"

The works will be printed on a *greatly improved quality of paper*, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—*we* shall continue to give faithful copies of *all* the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which, at the present premium on gold, would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are *exceedingly low*. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright *in Gold*—$1 costing us at this time (January, 1865) nearly $2 50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our *Civil War*, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

The Four Reviews for 1863.

A few copies of the above remain on hand and will be sold at $5 for the whole four or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols. Royal Octavo, 1,600 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by Mail, post paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
No. 38 Walker st., New York.

CIVILL & CALVERT,
fe1 3tawtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

CAMP LIBRARIES.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT

CAMP LIBRARIES!

THE UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION, in response to numerous and earnest appeals from surgeons, chaplains and field officers, will receive, forward, and place under the care of proper librarians, ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY CAMP AND GUN-BOAT LIBRARIES of one hundred and fifty volumes each—if the friends of our soldiers and sailors will forward them to its branches, or to the Central Office, during the holidays.

It is but a small matter for each purchaser of holiday gifts for friends at home, to buy a handsome and pleasant book for his friends in camp or hospital, write his name in it, and direct the bookseller to send it to the Commission. It will be a positive pleasure to hundreds of wives and mothers to take down the choicest volumes from their bookcases and send them thus where their loved ones can enjoy the pleasure and profit of perusing them. Send none but the best; our soldiers deserve the best. The standard essayists, histories, biography, travels, science, poetry, magazines, standard works of fiction, whatever, in short, you would put into the chamber of your own brother, confined with a broken limb, will be acceptable, as well as religious works. Forward the parcel to J. E. HARDY, 325 West Main street, or to J. G. BARRETT, Treasurer Citizen's Bank, Louisville, Ky.

d30 tf ISAAC RUSSELL, Secretary.

ARMY SUPPLIES

Assistant Quartermaster's Office.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 17, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED to purchase Artillery Horses of the following specifications, viz: To be 15½ hands high and upwards, not less than five (5) nor more than nine (9) years old, free from all blemishes or vicious tricks, and in all respects good, sound, and serviceable animals, suitable for artillery purpose, and subject to rigid inspection at Louisville, Ky. Price one hundred and fifty-five (155) dollars. Payment being made in certificates of Indebtedness. No number less than seven (7) will be received from any party.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. Allen, Chf. Q. M.
JOHN T. ALLEN,
oct20 tf Capt. and Ass't. Q. M.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 31st March, 1864.

1,000 CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

THE UNDERSIGNED is authorized to purchase Cavalry Horses of the following specifications, viz: To be from 15 to 16 hands high, not less than 5 nor more than nine (9) years old, free from all blemishes or vicious tricks, and in all respects good, sound, and serviceable animals, suitable for cavalry purpose, and subject to rigid inspection at Louisville, Ky. Price one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars each, payment being made in certificates of indebtedness. No number less than eight will be received from any party.

All parties proposing to offer animals must file the oath of allegiance proscribed by Congress before receiving authority to present animals for inspections.

By order of Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Chf Q. M. Cavalry Bureau.
JOHN T. ALLEN,
oct20 tf Ass't A. Q. M.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. GOLDSMITH MAY BE FOUND AT THE OFFICE of DR. T. L. CALDWELL, Jefferson street, next door to the United States Hotel. Office hours ½ past 2 to 4 P. M. j6 2m

DR. J. B. BURNS (LATE SURGEON 3D KY. V. I.) respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Louisville. Office and residence, 502 Fifth street, west side, between Green and Walnut.

Dr. Burns has practiced medicine fifteen years; three years of that time in the army. Especial attention given to Surgery. d23 3m

BEN. H. BRISTOW., JOHN FELAND

BRISTOW & FELAND,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Will give prompt their attention to all business entrusted to their care. ap-28-D

PLUMBING.

WATER! WATER!

JAMES & ROSS,

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

E. S. Fifth St., bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

DWELLINGS, STORES AND FACTORIES FITTED up for Water, Gas and Steam at the shortest notice and in the most approved style.

Always on hand a large stock of Copper Boilers, Bath Tubs, Wash-stands, Water Closets and every description of Plumbing Material. Also, Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets and everything connected with the Gas Fitting business. Old Gas Fixtures Repaired, Bronzed and Regilt.

☞ We keep none but first-class workmen and use no material but the very best, and can with confidence warrant our work. nov16 dly

SUGAR.

SUGAR—
20 hhds prime Cuba Sugar;
20 " prime Porto Rico Sugar;
50 " choice New Orleans sugar;
100 bbls crushed Sugar;
24 " A coffee Sugar;
20 " B " Sugar;
25 " powdered Sugar;
In store and for sale by D. S. BENEDICT & SON.
ja14 tf

MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 238
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States, against a steam engine, boiler, vat and brewery fixtures, 5 bags hops, 22 barrels beer, 1 cask beer, 2 barrels whisky 35 empty half barrels, 1 barrel vinegar and one lot of old barrels; alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the 3d day of February, A. D. 1865, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were used in making fermented liquors, and that John Heinzman, owner thereof, and J. Haungs, agent or superintendent of the same, neglected or refused to make true and exact entry and report of the fermented liquors made by said agent or owner for the month of December, 1864, as required by law; and that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 20th day of February A. D. 1865, then and there to interpose their claims, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWATHER, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated: February 3, 1865. fe4 14t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 237
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY. } SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 2d day of February, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein, in behalf of the United States as well as of J. C. Vanpelt, informer herein, against two barrels of Apple Brandy, marked A, and ten cases Cavalry Boots, marked B, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land in the District of Tennessee on the —— day of January A. D., 1865, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were shipped from the State of Kentucky to the State of Tennessee in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1865, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated: February 2, 1865. fe3 14t

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 235
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky, who prosecutes herein in behalf of the United States alleging in substance that W. W. Western, since the 17th day of July, 1862, has done the acts and committed the offences denounced by the 5th and 6th sections of the act of Congress, approved 17th July, 1862, entitled, "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes;" and that said W. W. Western, at the time that he did said acts and committed said offenses, owned the property following, viz: Two hundred and thirty dollars and eighty-five cents, in the hands of John P. Ritter, due W. W. Western, and eight hundred dollars, with interest from the 9th of April, 1859, due said Western by William Heain and B. T. Perkins also, seventy-five dollars, due said Western by William Avant. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1865, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated: January 23, 1865. ja24 d10&w4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, } No. 236
DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY: } SS.

WHEREAS, an information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the District of Kentucky, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1865, by Joshua Tevis, Esquire, Attorney for the United States for the District of Kentucky who prosecutes herein as well in behalf of the United States as of Thomas M. Redd, Surveyor of Customs at Paducah, against 1 trunk, 4½ yards of domestic; 43½ prints, 1 piece gingham, 1 dozen fancy cravats, 1 dozen plain cravats, 1 piece calico 6 pair ladies' shoes, 3 men's hats, 1 silk handkerchief, pegging awls, 32 papers needles, 2 pocket knives, 1 ounce quinine, 1 ounce of opium, 1 drachm of morphine, 2 pair men's boots 1 pair women's shoes, 1 remnant of gingham, 2 bbls whisky, 1 barrel apple brandy, one-half barrel whisky, 1 keg apple brandy, 1 box and 1,100 cigars, alleging in substance that said goods and articles were seized on land, in the District of Kentucky, on the —— day of July, A. D. 1864, as forfeited to the United States; that said articles were proceeding from the State of Kentucky to the State of Tennessee in violation of the Act of Congress and the proclamation of the President of the United States, interdicting all commercial intercourse between the citizens and inhabitants of said State of Tennessee and the citizens and inhabitants of the rest of the United States, and against the regulations of the Treasury Department of the United States. And that said articles became thereby forfeited to the use of the United States of America, and praying process against the same that the same may be condemned as forfeited as aforesaid.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said articles, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held at the city of Louisville, in and for said District, on the first day of its next February term, the 20th day of February, A. D. 1865, then and there to interpose their claims and to make their allegations in that behalf.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M. K. D.
JOSHUA TEVIS, U. S. Attorney.
Dated: January 28, 1865. ja30-14t

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, }
LOUISVILLE, KY., January 26th, 1865. }

General Orders No. 3.

EXTRACT.

I. On and after JANUARY 27TH, 1865, all officers found in this city without proper authority, will be placed in arrest and ordered to report to these Head-Quarters. All soldiers without passes will be arrested and held for punishment.

By command of Lieut. Col. W. H. COYL, 9th Iowa Infantry.
CHAS. A. GOULD,
ja27 tf Captain and A. A. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDER, }
LOUISVILLE, Jan. 9th, 1865. }

General Orders No. 1.

I. It is again announced that the sale or giving away of intoxicating drinks, citizens' or officers' clothing, to men enlisted in the service of the United States, is absolutely forbidden, and the person or persons who, by themselves or agents, so sell or give away, will be arrested and placed at hard labor on the fortifications, and his or their stock of liquors or clothing seized and reported for confiscation.

II. No article of citizens' or officers' clothing will be sold to any enlisted man without a special permit from the Provost Marshal of the city, or from these or superior Head-Quarters, and the fact that the soldier has, or pretends to have, a discharge or certificate of discharge, will not protect the seller unless the buyer has the required permit, if dressed wholly or in part in Federal uniform. The Provost Marshal will give any discharged soldier the requisite permit upon satisfactory evidence of his having been discharged.

III. Whenever, for cause, it may be deemed necessary, the Provost Marshal is authorized to require of dealers in liquors or clothing to execute their parole of honor to faithfully observe the obligations imposed upon them by this order, and to exact a bond, with sufficient surety, for the performance of the parole.

IV. No person will be permitted to drive or ride any Government horse or team beyond the rate of five miles per hour, within the city unless an emergency demands a faster gait, and in all such cases the driver, soldier or orderly will be furnished by the officer directing faster speed of traveling than herein authorized with a certificate of the fact, and in the absence of such authority any soldier or Government employee so doing will be arrested, imprisoned and charges preferred for violation of orders.

V. Conductors and engineers on the United States Military Railroad are absolutely forbidden to run any train, car or locomotive at greater speed than five miles per hour within the city limits. The Provost Marshal will particularly instruct the Provost Guard to arrest, and he will cause charges to be filed against, any conductor or engineer on said road violating this order, and, if necessary, will station a guard on the line of the road with rigid instructions on this subject.

VI. Major Henry Plessner, Provost Marshal, is charged with the execution of this order, and will be held responsible for its rigid enforcement. All officers and soldiers in this command will render him every assistance in their power.

By command of Lt. Col. THOS. B. FAIRLEIGH, 26th Ky Vols., Military Commander.
CHARLES A. GOULD,
ja10tf and A. A. G.

IMPRESSED HORSES.

NOTICE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THOSE WHO HAVE had horses impressed from them under the late order from Brigadier General Hi Long, they are referred to the following extracts from Act of Congress, July 4th, 18

II. CITIZENSHIP.—The claimant will be required to show by his own affidavit, supported by the certificate of the Clerk or Recorder of the town or county of which he claims to be a citizen, that said claimant is a citizen of said town or county.

III. LOYALTY.—The claimant will be required to file with his claim the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of the 8th of December, 1863, supported by the certificate of a United States officer, civil or military, that the said claimant was, at the date his claim originated, and has been ever since, loyal to the United States, or the sworn statement of the same facts of at least two witnesses, whose loyalty and credibility shall be vouched for by the certificate of the officers before mentioned.

Major Henry Plessner, Provost Marshal, corner Sixth and Walnut streets, will issue certificates to persons desiring them on application at his office with proper vouchers.

JOHN T. ALLEN,
ja5 Captain and A. Q. M.